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MOFUSSIL .....13-4.

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 27TH DECEMBER.

THE WORLD has the following about the settlement of the Eastern question:

"We have trustworthy information that, with a view to the solution of the Eastern question, the three Northern Powers are separately courting the alliance of England; and that the following distinct proposals have been made to our Foreign Office:

"BY GERMANY.

"1. That Wallachia and Moldavia (now constituting the Roumanian Principalities) and all territory north of the Danube should federate to the German Empire.

"2. That Bosnia, Herzegovinia, Bulgaria, and all the territory along the south bank of the Danube (except, we presume, Servia) should be annexed to Austria.

"3. That Constantinople and the Roumelian Provinces should be incorporated with Montenegro into one State.

"BY RUSSIA.

"That England should obtain Egypt on condition that Russia should take Constantinople.

"It is known that Russia would go to war against the carrying out of the German scheme, and it is not probable that Germany would acquiesce in the Russian proposals without obtaining some at least of the advantages it seeks by the partition of Turkey. The frequency of recent Cabinet Councils is now explained. None, however, of these proposals will be accepted by Her Majesty's present Government. Should either of the Northern Empires attempt to carry their plans into execution, England would not defend constantinople, but would probably take an island in the Levant—Cyprus or Mytilene and occupy the Euphrates Valley, commanding at once Syria Asia Minor, Egypt, and Persia, and thus securing the route to India."

It however appears from later telegrams that there is no probability of war at present.

TEA PROPERTY is looking up. Two Government plantations in Kumaon, Hawul Bagh and Ayartolee, were lately put up to auction. The Hawul Bagh plantation was offered at the upset price of Rs. 25,000 and sold for Rs. 37,500 and the Ayartolee plantation at the upset price of Rs. 17,000, and sold for Rs. 45,500. The total of the upset prices was Rs. 42,000, and the total of the prices realised was Rs. 83,000.

THE ROYAL PROCESSION at Madras was thus formed:

"The Royal carriage was followed by the Adjutant, and a Detachment of the Governor's Body Guard and a Detachment of Native Infantry. Then came the carriages of the following noblemen, and others, in carriages:—His Excellency the Governor of the French Settlements in India, with the Master Attendant, Madras, and an Aide-de-Camp: the Maharajah of Travancore, G. C. S. I. (with escort of two Troopers) The Rajah of Cochin, K. C. S. I. (with two escort of two Troopers); the Chief Justice of Madras; the Commander-in-Chief, Madras, (with Staff and escort); the Lord Bishop of Madras with Domestic Chaplain) the Roman Catholic Bishop, the Members of Council the Hon'ble W. R. Robinson, C. S. I.; and the Hon'ble R. S. Ellis C. S.; the Prince of Arcot (with Escort of two Troopers); the three Puisne Judges of the High Court; the Maharajah of Vizianagram K. C. S. I. and H. H.'s son; the Additional Members of Council; the Nawab of Banganapalli; the Maharajah of Jeypore (Vizagapatam); the Zamorin of Calicut; the Rajah of Cherika l; the second Rajah of Calicut; the Rajah of Kadattanad, the Rajah of Valluvanad; the Rajah of Venkatagiri, C. S. I.; the zemindar of Kalastree; the Zemindar of Karvetinuggur; Jaghirdar of Arni; the Zemindar of Pattapuram; the Zemindar of Ettiapuram; the ex-Nawab of Mesulipatam; the carriage of Her Highness the Nawab Begum (with escort of two troopers); of Her Highness the Princes of Tanjore; the consort of Her Highness the Princes of Tanjore; the Dewan of the zemindar of Bobilli; the brother of the Jaghirdar of Sandur; the Zemindar of Vellore; the Members of the Board of Revenue; Secretaries to Government the two Surgeons General; the Inspector General of Ordnance and Maguzines; the Commissary General; the Judge Advocate General, the Chief Magistrate the Sheriff of Madras; the President of the Municipal Commissioner and three Municipal Commissioners. The procession was brought up by a Detachment of Lancers."

It is strange that in Calcutta alone the Royal Procession was made strictly official. Was no question of precedence raised among the native princes in Bombay or Madras?

THE ANNEXATION by Russia of the Khanate of Khokand north of the Jaxartes, making all the right bank of that river Russian territory, was proclaimed by General Kaufmann on October 7. The *Times* treats it simply as a geographical change, the inevitable result of the law of contact between civilized and uncivilized peoples. Against the *Times'* chapter of "history in advance," the *Pall Mall Gazette*, protests with all its might as a dangerous kind of "mild philosophico-historical reflection on a subject which belongs not to the domain of historic or philosophic speculation at all, but emphatically to that of action."

THE YEAR 1875, says the *London Examiner*, promises to be famous in history for State bankruptcies. That of Turkey had hardly ceased to buzz in people's ears when Peru followed like a clap of thunder in a clear sky. There is, indeed, something of low comedy in all this great modern swindle of foreign loans. From the first issue of the flaming prospectus, all the way down through market rigs, mysterious reports, unblushing lies, and the grim byplay of bulls and bears, ruined investors, and weeping widows and orphans, to the final grand *coup* and dissolution, the histrionic element is a most powerful adjunct of success.

A WAR has broken out between Liberia, the Republican Negro State of emancipated slaves in Africa, and some of its neighbours, and Mr. D. Chinery, the late charge d'affaires of Liberia, has received letters announcing a battle on the 10th of October, when the Government troops were repulsed with the loss of twelve killed and sixty wounded. Some of the wounded were afterwards killed, and their heads and right hands cut off, to be dried and kept as trophies of war. The bodies were quartered and eaten by some of the native warriors. Six houses were burnt down. Great distress prevails, and an earnest appeal is made to Mr. Chinery by the Mayor of Monrovia, the capital of Liberia, for old clothes and medical stores.

TUESDAY, 28TH DECEMBER.

THE NUMBER of poor unemployed boys in England seems to be very large. We are told that at the present time there are 50,000 boys receiving assistance from the English poor rates, 18,000 in Poor Law Union Schools, 9,000 in Industrial Schools, 5,500 in Reformatories, and 2,000 in Refuges. These boys are fit for enlistment in the army, but somehow or other they won't go to the army.

THE CHIEF COURT OF THE PUNJAB has ruled that the Raja of Nahun is a semi-sovereign prince, and not amenable to the jurisdiction of our Courts. The Court also holds that only proceedings *in rem* can be taken against a sovereign prince, and that there are no such proceedings recognised by the law of British India; the result being, therefore, that if a Raja such as the Nahun Chief chooses to lay aside his sovereign dignity and trade in British territories, he is entirely free from any suit or proceeding at law in respect of his trading or dealings outside his own State.

SIR J. STRACHEY has recorded a minute on the repairs and restoration of Indian Monuments and Works of Art:

"I might give instances in which even during the last few years irreparable injury has been deliberately inflicted on valuable remains of artistic or archæological interest. I might tell, for example, how the great pillar at Aligarh, called the Koil Minar, erected in 1353 A. D. to commemorate the victories of Sultan Nasir-uddin, was completely demolished a few years ago, to make room for some municipal improvements 'and for a row of shops which have never yet been let.' I might tell another story, unfortunately true, of a zealous district officer, who not long ago actually pulled down the sculptured columns from a well-known temple of great antiquity and extreme beauty, with the object of decorating a temporary triumphal arch through which the Viceroy was to pass! Stranger stories than this might be told. Within the last few months cases have come under my notice which have shown me that there are still in India English gentlemen, holding positions which might give practical importance to their opinions, who sympathize with the feelings of the old iconoclasts and who pride themselves on openly declaring that a Christian Government violates sacred duty when it helps to preserve the idolatrous monuments of heathen art."

Sir John accordingly recommends that a separate branch of the P.W.D. under a specially qualified engineer with a salary of Rs. 650 a month and establishment at a cost of Rs. 500 more be charged with this duty. He proposes to expend in this department about Rs. 70,000 a year, and of this sum he asks the Imperial Government to contribute Rs. 35,000, or one-half.

THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT of the *Times* (presumably Dr. Russell) in the course of a telegraphic description of the Prince's entry into Baroda sent to that journal last month makes the following announcement:—"The Parsees were most domonstrative and heralded by barbaric music the Prince's progress. The sight was most impressive, and he evidently enjoyed the scene and its accessories very thoroughly." The *Times of India* corrects the above:

"There are not many Parsees in Baroda—certainly not a sufficient number to be demonstrative in the sense implied by the special correspondent, and there were but few present either at the railway station or along the roads traversed by the procession. The few who were there remarkably quiet and well-behaved, as Parsees usually are. They certainly took no share in producing the barbaric music which heralded the Prince's progress. The special correspondent has evidently mistaken the Gaekwar's flute, tom-tom and cymbal players for Parsees."

Such mistakes we fear will now and then crop up. The Special Correspondents of the English papers, though they may profess to be *sub jantas*, cannot be expected to master Indian facts by a fluke.

WE TAKE the following from the *Times of India*:

"ON Wednesday the editors of three Guzerathi papers, to wit, the *Rast Goftar*, the *Jam-i-Jamshed* and the *Bombay Samachar* were "had up" before Mr. Ravenscroft, the Acting Chief Secretary to Government, at the new Secretariat, for a newspaper offence connected with the late visit of the Viceroy to Bombay. They were "invited to the Secretariat by letter, and upon presenting themselves Mr. Ravenscroft made known to them the delinquency which they had committed. They had in their respective papers inserted paragraphs stating that the Rajas, Chiefs and Sirdars who had come to this city to welcome the Prince of Wales were very much grieved at the way in which they had been treated, all the lesser ones having to come to the Secretariat to receive the return visits of the Viceroy, and the more important ones being much hurt at an intimation that if there was such thing as a dais in their durbar rooms when the Viceroy visited them there, His Excellency would sit upon it alone while the Rajas should sit at a lower level. Mr. Ravenscroft stated to the native editors that Lord Northbrook had observed that this arrangement was described as an innovation in the vernacular papers, and that the native Princes were greatly annoyed at it. The fact was, Mr. Ravenscroft said that there was no innovation everything being done according to precedent, and the vernacular papers should not, he politely intimated, say the thing that was not. Two of the editors pleaded in extenuation that they had simply translated an extract from the TIMES OF INDIA describing what had occurred, and the dissatisfaction of the Princes therent, and they submitted that they were not to blame in the matter. The Acting Chief Secretary to Government could not allow that the delinquents were absolved from responsibility in the affair they ought to have known the Court ceremonial better than an English journal and that nothing was done on the recent occasion that had not been done when the Duke of Edinburgh was here. The fact that the Princes themselves rightly or wrongly regarded the affair of the dais as a distinct innovation and were much perturbed in their minds on account of it, and that one of them held a sort of council of war which lasted three hours to consider what was to be done under the emergency, and that after anxious deliberation it was decided to remove the dais from the Durbarroom, so that neither Viceroy nor Prince should sit upon it, was apparently not known to Mr. Ravenscroft while he was discoursing to the unfortunate editors about their wickedness. And of course they took good care not to do anything that might appear to be a justification of their attrocity in quoting a paragraph from the TIMES OF INDIA. One of the three indeed had to confess that he not only quoted from this paper but had indulged in comments of his own. Mr. Ravenscroft told him "he had no business to do so." At least so we are credibly informed, but we cannot answer for the exact words, for we were not amongst those favoured with a summons to the Secretariat, though it appeared by the story that we were the original offenders. The interview between the three delinquents and the Acting Chief Secretary lasted half an hour. For ourselves we own in all humility that we did comment on the affair of the return visits paid in that same Secretariat when native Chiefs were summoned there, as native editors are now summoned, to receive the attentions of the Sircar. We thought the innovation unfortunate in the case of the native Chiefs and we think it still more unfortunate in the case of native editors. We were assured in the former case that the affair would not be made into a precedent, and we hope to recieve a similar assurance with respect to the editors of vernacular papers. The Black Man was used by the Second Empire as a bugaboo to keep refractory journalists in order, but he signally failed in his mission. We do not want him in Bombay. With respect to the moot point whether the dais question was raised for the first time when the Viceroy was here awaiting the arrival of the Prince of Wales, we can only say that there are two sides to that as there are two most questions. The Native Princes considered that an innovation was proposed, and they were very much troubled in consequence; and we stated that fact in these columns. The Viceregal entourage on the other hand believed that nothing unusual was being proposed, and that everything was being done according to strict precedent; we stated that fact also, and with the same emphasis that we had given to the other. It was evident that there was a misunderstanding somewhere, and misunderstandings are always to be regretted though unfortunately they cannot always be avoided, but there is at least one matter with respect to which misunderstandings are peculiarly undesirable—the relations between the Government and the Press. Interviews such as that which took place yesterday between the native editors and the Acting Chief Secretary to Government are sure to be misunderstood, and they should be carefully avoided for the future."

If all this be true we must say that the Government is weak—very weak. It reminds us of the old story which says that a certain indignant ruler finding it hard to punish the elder brother wreaked his vengeance upon the younger as the weaker of the two. If the *Times of India* was the real offender, why were the poor native editors hauled up?

WEDNESDAY, 29TH DECEMBER.

AS THE TIMES OF INDIA says, it is difficult to conceive what caterers for public amusement will not do to gain applause and money in these days. Blondin's performances on the tight-rope used to be sufficiently sensational, but pleasure-seekers have outgrown them. A short time when trying to win applause, the "flying man's" wings failed him and he fell to the ground and was killed. More recently the "Fly ing Apollo" narrowly escaped sharing the same fate. The latest novelty "is a trapeze performer, who allows himself to be fired out of a

mortar a distance of some forty-five feet before he atches the swinging bar. The mortar is actually charged with gunpowder, which is lighted in the ordinary way and makes a loud report. The effect of the powder is to loosen a spring which sends the man spinning through space. At first there was some difficulty in adjusting the spring to the required nicety, and when the performer came to try it he was shot about six feet too far, sustaining a dislocated shoulder and a broken rib. He persevered, and has now succeeded in having himself ejected at the required rate."

AT TRICHINOPOLY, according to the *South India Times*, the Prince of Wales refused to accept a set of handsome Swami jewellery as a present from the European community to the Princess of Wales.

THE STANDARD'S Vienna correspondent telegraphs as follows on Sunday Nov. 28:

"From Tiflis it is reported that in Khokand a third revolution has broken out. The Russian garrisons in Khokand, Macharama, Turakurgom, and Tusn are surrounded on all sides. Major-General Skobeleff made a sortie from the town of Khokand, and while he was absent the remainder of the garrison were cut to pieces. General Skobeleff retook Khokand by storm after a siege and a dreadful fight in the streets. The Russians are hardly pressed by the insurgents. Capt. Swatopiok Mirski, with 200 Cossacks, tried to open communications with the besieged. The brave little troop cut their way through the Kiptschaks, but they were killed close to the walls, under the eyes of their comrades. It is feared that all the Russian garrisons will be massacred."

THE VIENNA CORRESPONDENT of the *Daily News* states that telegrams from Khokand are causing great alarm in St. Petersburg for the safety of the Russian garrison, which numbers about 10,000 men. The whole country has risen, it is said, against the invaders, and it is doubtful whether re-inforcements could now arrive in time to be of service.

THE ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG gives some interesting information about the Egyptian army. The troops of the Khedive, it says, are mostly recruited from the fellahs of Egypt proper; the inhabitants of the Soudan are exempt from military service. The Soudan is regarded as a sort of Egyptian Siberia, and the regiments stationed there, which are now being employed in the war against Abyssinia, are mostly composed of convicts, like the Russian "penal regiments" in the Caucasus. There is an astonishing want of discipline among these troops; at Khartoum scandalous disorders are constantly taking place, such as public disobedience of orders and other military offences, which in a European army would be published by several months' imprisonment. The officers are mostly very ignorant: there are among them captains who can neither read nor write.

IT APPEARS that Australia is likely to produce precious stones in sufficient quantity to be made available as articles of commerce. In New South Wales, diamond, sapphires, topazes, jacinths, and other gems have been found; in the north-west, opals of great fire and brilliant colours have been met with. The Rev. W. B. Clarke, Vice-President of the Royal Society at Sydney, says that 'Eastern Australia is, what he has often stated, one vast field of mineral wealth.'

THURSDAY, 30TH DECEMBER.

IT IS STATED that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has consented to become the patron of the new Indian Institute, the foundation of which at Oxford is now being advocated in India by Dr. Monier Williams.

IT IS ESTIMATED that about three weeks ago the Turks had 120,000 men stationed on the southern frontiers of Servia and Montenegro. A fraction of the army might have crushed the insurrection in a week, and yet the Porte preferred to maintain its forces on the safe side of the Balkan mountain from a fear lest a march across the range might tempt the Servians and Montenegrins to revolt, thus exposing the army to the risk of being surrounded on all sides. As for the insurgents the surest sign of the approaching collapse is the dissatisfaction which prevails among the volunteers from Servia and the Slovene districts between the Danube and its tributary the Save. A Servian "free corps" was lately reported to have returned to Belgrade in a state of misery, and disgust with its leader Golub.

LAST YEAR sixty-three new municipalities were formed in the Punjab, thus raising the total to 191, of which only eight belong to the first class. The elective system, which is in force in such towns as Simla, Dharmsala, and Dalhousie, was introduced for the first time into Amritsar and Lahore. It is stated that the Amritsar people sold their franchise certificates for four annas each. The chief source of taxation was the *octroi*, which in 52 municipalities formed the only source of income; and now it has become more prolific than ever, owing to the wise step which the Government took in assuming direct management over 103 towns in which the *octroi* was formerly leased. The incidence of taxation is said to have fallen below 8 annas per head of the total municipal population.

THE Bengal Christian Association have resolved to present an address to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on behalf of the Native Christians of the Presidency.

MAJOR-GENERAL BESNOSSIKOFF, who was the original promoter of the idea of a Russian railway through Central Asia, and is a member of the Special Commission appointed by the Russian Government to investigate the question, writes, from Turgai, to the *Goloss*, that the journey which he has performed, on behalf of the Commission, through the districts on the route of the proposed railway, has strengthened his conviction that a line from European Russia to Tashkend would be not only practicable but profitable. "There is nothing whatever," he says, "to prevent the settlement of agricultural colonists, or the construction of a railroad all the way to Tashkend; and to those who say the trains would have nothing to carry, I would advise a journey along the caravan roads. They will then be convinced how extensive would be the traffic in goods alone on such a railway."

WE HAVE received a second memorial to the Viceroy on behalf of Ameer Khan. We do hope that His Excellency will give a favourable hearing to this renewed application.

HIS MAJESTY the King of Sweden and Norway has sent to the Bombay Government, through the Norwegian Consul, Mr. Gumpert, a cheque for twenty guineas in aid of the Hospital Endowment Fund. The Secretary of State for India has taken the matter up and called for all the papers on the subject.

IT WAS stated recently that the energetic Subordinate Judge of Sungumnair talooka, in the Ahmednuggur collectorate, had appointed a female bailiff in his court to serve summonses of attachment on zenana women there, and now it is said, that on the report made by Rai Sahib Hurry Narrayen, Inspector of the district police, Captain H. Daniell has nominated a competent female detective in each of the talooks, to serve summonses in criminal cases, and to search the persons of the zenana women in the Ahmednuggur district.

FRIDAY, 31ST DECEMBER.

THIS AFTERNOON a Deputation of five officers of the District Grand Lodge of Bengal was presented to His Royal Highness, the Most Worshipful the Grand Master of English Freemasons, in the private apartments of the Prince at Government House. A purely Masonic Address was read by the District Grand Master Rt. Wor. Bro. J. Blessington Roberts, and presented to His Royal Highness in an elegant casket. The Address was very beautifully illuminated on vellum. His Royal Highness read a reply, couched also in purely Masonic terms, after which the Deputation withdrew. The casket was very much admired by His Royal Highness.

THE ENGLISHMAN understands that one of the first questions likely to engage the Committee at present sitting, with the Hon'ble A. Eden as President, to consider what is generally called the junior civilians' grievances, is, whether by offering a fair inducement to the men in the overcrowded years, between 1865 and 1867, by whom the block in promotion is likely to be caused, a certain number of them might be induced to retire. Is a better proof wanted that India is governed for the English?

WE HAVE received an account from a correspondent at Ghattal of the rejoicings made at that little native town in celebration of arrival of H. R. H. in Calcutta.

THE Government of India has issued the following Resolution regarding the arrangements for the Prince's journey by rail:—

"In the course of his visit to India, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will shortly travel over long distance on many of the lines of railway in this Country. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council desires that all railway authorities will issue special and clear instructions for due precautions to be taken to ensure the safety of His Royal Highness, *viz.*, be the despatch of a pilot engine in advance of the Royal train, as is usual when Her Majesty the Queen travels by railway in England: by careful inspections of the locomotive engines and rolling stock, and by such other precautionary measures for the protection of the lines of railway by watchmen and patrols as may seem desirable. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council relies with confidence on the railway authorities concerned, not only for the proper carrying out of the general instructions contained in this Resolution, but, further, that no measures shall be neglected which may conduce to the safety and convenience of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales."

SATURDAY, 1ST JANUARY.

WE TAKE from the *Indian Daily News* the following account of the Prince's visit to the Calcutta Medical College:

"His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, accompanied by Dr. Fayrer, and the Aide-de-Camp in waiting, left Government House yesterday at 11-30 A.M., and visited the Medical College Hospital, where he was received by Drs. Norman Chevers, Chundra, Partridge, Charles, Laurie, and others of the staff. The Prince was first shown through Operating Theatre. He next visited the European Male Ward, and the Council Ward. Next the Mixed Ward for Europeans and Natives, and after writing his name in the Visitor's Book, went through the Medical College Museum and Theatre. The whole of the College *Alumni* together with their Professors were in attendance and did the usual honors on the occasion. On leaving His Royal Highness was loudly cheered by the students from the adjoining college. His Royal Highness next visited the Campbell Medical School and Hospital. The students arranged themselves on either side of the gates with their Teachers and Resident Professors at their heads. The Prince went through the Hospital, and Dr. Woodford was presented to him by Dr. Fayrer together with Dr. Kanyelall Dey, who presented H. R. H. a copy of his work on the Indigenous Drugs of India. H. R. Highness' stay in Hospital did not exceed a few minutes, where he was received by Dr. Woodford, and after a short stay went on to the European Orphan Asylum. Here the children gave the Prince a greeting by singing "God Save the Queen" and "God Bless the Prince of Wales," and one little girl modestly presented His Highness with a bouquet. His Royal Highness next visited the Military Hospital at Alipore, returning to Government House at 2 P. M."

H R H conversed with Babu Kanyelal Dey about his researches regarding indegenous drugs and seemed to take a gracious interest in his labors.

THE WORLD says:—"There are yet to come from the studio in Osnaburgh Street a couple of masterpieces, on which Foley's favorite assistant is hard at work. The one, an equestrian statue of Lord Canning—a companion to that of Lord Hardinge—is intended for Calcutta. The horse does not seem a very spirited animal, it is true, but then Lord Canning was no centaur. The figure of the man is very fine. He is bare-heaved, draped in a long-cloate, and holds a scrall in his right hand. The bronze statue will be about fifteen feet in height, and the casting will be finished in twelve months." Hope deferred maketh the heart sick. The Canning Statue is always coming!

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, 24th December.—It is stated that the Khedive is negotiating for the cession of his founder's shares in the Suez Canal to the British Government, and that Baron De Lesseps, representing French combination, is also bidding. It is reported that Baron De Lesseps has offered forty-five millions of francs to the Khedive. The Northern powers have invited the consignataries of the Treaty of Paris to support the scheme of reforms which they contemplate adopting for Turkey. The *Times*, in discussing this mater, points out that the adoption of the proposed scheme would be equivalent to rescinding the treaty, by placing Turkey under tutelage. The *Times* notwithstanding approves of the latter result. A despatch lately sent by the Earl of Carnarvon to Sir Henry Barkly virtually withdraws his Lordship's original proposal to hold a conference of delegates from the South African States for the consideration of a confederation scheme. This course has been taken on the ground that the very general discussion provoked had accomplished the desired object.

28th.—The Queen has been pleased to revive the Gordon Dukedom in favour of the Duke of Richmond. The Earldom of Abergavenny has been raised to a Marquisite; Lord Warncliffe raised to the Earldom; the Earl of Erne created an English Peer; Sir Robert Gerald, Bart., Sir Ormsby Gore, Henry G. Stuart, and John Tollemache are raised to the Peerage.

29th.—To-day's *Times* contradicts the news that Colonel Owen Williams will remain in Egypt to organize an Egyptian Cavalry.

Paris, 28th December.—The Orleans Princes have announced their intention to withdraw from Parliamentary life.

Constantinople, 21st December.—The Porte has appointed an Executive Council composed of Christian and Mussulman members who should superintend the execution of the promised reforms.

23rd.—A Committee of Control has been attached to the Executive Council lately appointed for the purpose of inspecting the Turkish provinces, and insuring the execution of reforms. The commercial treaty between Turkey and Persia has been signed.

Penang, 27th December.—A reconnoitering party at Soonjiendjog surprised and repulsed the Malays; five Malays and one Goorka killed. The stockades are occupied, troops encamped very close to the enemy's position and preparing for an attack.

28th.—On the night of the 22nd instant, 450 combined troops under Colonel Hill and Commander Sterling took a formidable stockade in the Bukit Putus Pass. The success of the attack was owing to a flank movement of Captain Channer. The British causalties were trifling. The troops proceeded to Terrachee Datoors. The Malays are in full retreat, Perak is quiter; occasionally there is concealed shooting, but the fighting is considered finished.

THE INDIAN LEAGUE held a meeting last week to found a Science College, the Lieutenant Governor presiding. The sum of Rs. 131,000 subscribed by three native gentlemen was announced at the meeting. The College will be a memorial of the visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. Dr. Sircar has taken the start in this matter. Is the new institution intended to be a supplement to his Association?

OF THE SEVERAL POEMS of welcome to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, which we acknowledge below, that by Babu Brojolal Saha seems to have a merit of its own. It is not a mere versified rhodomontade but gives a discriminating account of the blessings of British rule in this country.

WE HAVE much pleasure in giving a prominent insertion to the following letter:

SIR,—An act of the Legislature has been lately passed, empowering the University to confer honorary degrees. This has been done with a view to connect the august name of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales with our local institution. Why could not the opportunity be taken to confer a degree on that redoubted scholar Babu Rajendralala Mitra. By honoring such a vetteran literateur the University would honor itself. Such a proceeding would meet with universal approbation,

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just as the decoration of our esteemed and worthy townsman Babu Digumber Mitter has been widely praised.

Yours truly,
M.

WE TAKE from the *Englishman* the following diary of the Prince's doings in Calcutta :

"On Christmas morning the Prince attended service at the Cathedral, and went to Barrackpur in the afternoon, where he spent Sunday, paying a visit to the French settlement of Chandanagar, where he was received with due honours by the French Council of Calcutta and the Governor. Early on Monday morning the Prince saw some polo matches between Manipuri natives, the original players of the game. He then proceeded, in the *Rhotas*, to Kasipur, where he visited the gun factory; and then returned to Calcutta, arriving about eleven. Next he received visits from the Maharaja of Banares and Panna, the Rajas of Jhind and Nahan, Sir Salar Jang, and the Nipalese and Burmese Ambassadors. After lunch he went to the General Hospital, saw some experiments in snake poisoning, and inspected the wards, promising to present a picture of the Princess of Wales for the female ward. Then he drove through the Zoological gardens to Belvedere, where Sir R. Temple gave a garden party. In the evening he dined with Sir R. Temple, and afterwards attended a ball at Government House, where he danced with the Hon'ble Miss Baring and several other ladies. Tuesday morning was occupied with return visits to the native chiefs, the Maharaja of Kashmir, Holkar, Jaipur, and Jodhpur being visited, and in the afternoon he held a levee, at which nearly 2,000 Europeans and natives were present. In the evening he visited the native entertainment at Belgatchia, with which he was much pleased, and which was a great success. Wednesday morning was occupied with visits to the Begum of Bhopal, and to Sindhia, Rewah, Jhind, and Pattiala, and in the afternoon he went to the races, where an enormous crowd assembled to receive him. The sport was good, the Viceroy's cup being won by Khaja Ahsanula's *Satellite*, and the Prince sent for the owner and congratulated him on his success. The pig-sticking expedition to Goalando has been abandoned, and on Thursday morning the Prince received visits from the Maharajas of Travankor and Johor, and entertained a large party at lunch on board the *Serapis* in the afternoon. On Thursday evening the Prince dined with S. A. Clarke. On Friday he received visits from more native Princes, witnessed some tent-pegging by Native Cavalry on the Maidan, received a deputation and address from the Freemasons of Bengal, was present at a garden party at Government House, and went to the Ball at the Town Hall in the evening. This morning he held the grand investiture of the Star of India on the Maidan, unveiled the Mayo Statue in the afternoon, and witnessed the fire-works in the evening."

WE BEG to acknowledge with thanks the following publications and periodicals : 1, Welcome to the Prince of Wales in Bengali verse. By Nilcanth Gossami. 2, Ditto. By Brojolal Saha. 3, Ditto Anonymous. 4, The National Magazine for September. 5, Ditto for October. 6, *Bharata Sramajibi* or the *Indian Workman*. 7 The Black Pamphlet. The Famine of 1874. By Ulique. 8, The Calcutta Review, No CXXIII. January 1876. 9 Subdakulpadruma, Vol. IV. Nos. 16 and 17. 10, Catalogue of the Royal Family London Exhibition. 11, Jaine's Medical Almanac and Guide to Health, 1876. 12. Papers relating to Science Association.

WE ARE GLAD to notice that there is but one opinion expressed as to the brilliant success of the Native Entertainment to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. The Calcutta Press is unanimous on this point. Neither expense nor trouble was spared, and the promoters are amply repaid by this kind opinion. The writer of the Week in this evening's *Englishman* seems to think that "the chaunting, singing and dancing were somewhat tedious, and evidently bored the Prince." But the evidence which has reached us gives us a different impression. H. R. H. was graciously pleased to command the leader of the band to his august presence and to express his satisfaction to him. H R.H. also commanded a repetition of the Nastarung and Kurtal music and expressed himself much pleased with the Welcome Song. All this does not seem to imply that he felt himself "bored." The writer libels the company when he says that "after the Prince had gone, the supper rooms became the scene of the most disgusting orgies." There were one or two cases of misbehaviour in the small hours of the morning, such as are not uncommon even in English companies, but the general company conducted themselves most decently and respectfully. It is monstrous to make wholesale accusations of this kind. Accidents occur even in best regulated houses.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JANUARY 3, 1876.

RETROSPECT OF 1875.

EUROPE.

THE YEAR 1875 has passed away. It will be memorable in the history of Europe for two remarkable events, we mean the collapse of Turkey and the moral capture of Egypt by England. Turkey has long been in a bad way; were it not for the combined assistance of England and France twenty years ago it would have fallen a prey to the Russian Bear. Since then it was hoped that the "sick man" would take some pills and purge the disease out, but the public anticipation has not been realized. His sickness has increased more and more, and if life still lingers, it is simply because the doctors who watch his health, we refer to England and France, are active, vigilant, and vigorous. But one of the doctors is now himself disabled, while the other cannot unaided protect Turkey from the attacks of the wolves prowling about. In internal administration the greatest difficulty of Turkey have been her Christian subjects. However conciliatory the Sultan may be, they cannot bear the Moslem yoke. They hate the conscription for the army, and their discontent and hatred at last found vent in a recourse to arms. Taking advantage of the Christian revolt in Turkey the Northern Powers secretly carried on intrigues for the partition of the country among themselves. Two months ago Europe was on the verge of a general war. Russia and Germany united, it was believed, would carry any thing; England single-handed could not resist them. France was too weak to help others. In this state of European politics the Asiatic imagination of the English Premier has won the day. Turkey has the sovereign right over Egypt, and Egypt is the gate of England to Asia. If Turkey should slip into the hands of Russia and Germany, Egypt would necessarily go, and England would be compelled to come to India *via* the Cape of Good Hope. At one time that Cape was really one of Good Hope, but brighter Hope has since dawned. England with her diplomatic skill opened the overland route to India through Egypt. Subsequently French enterprise opened the Suez Canal. England was not far-sighted enough to keep the canal in her own hand. She allowed it to be converted into a French lake. But in the present crisis Mr. Disreali saw that if Egypt went with Turkey, the Suez Canal would go, and England's gate to Asia would be closed He then laid a plan of purchasing the bulk of the Khedive's shares in the Suez Canal. He matured this scheme in such secrecy that none of the European Powers had an inkling of it until it was a *fait accompli*. By this *chef d'œvre* he has averted the calamity of a war in Europe and strengthened the position of England in Egypt beyond measure. Germany and Russia now find that they cannot march against Turkey without coming into collision with England, and although it is true that the two united are more than a match for England, they cannot plunge into a war with her without producing a general conflagration. The firm attitude of Mr. Disreali has had the desired effect. The Northern Powers now recommend Turkey internal reforms for the pacification of her Christian subjects. The financial equillibrium cannot of course be easily restored, but if the other Powers assist her, she may tide over the difficulty. It is not for us to vaticinate where will the new hold of England over Egypt terminate; we shall not be surprised if the purchase of the Khedive's shares in the Suez Canal should prove a parallel in political import of the establishment of English factories in India in the beginning of England's connection with the East. Who ever dreamt that the successors of the honorable merchants, who laid the foundation of English trade in the East, would one day rule the whole Indian continent from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin. In the same way who knows but that the English interest in the Suez Canal may hereafter develope itself into a British Empire. This is the only first act of the drama, which England may have to play in the Turkish question. Of other events in Europe and America we need hardly take any notice, because they do not directly or immediately affect us in India. As citizens of the world we are of course interested in all that moves the world, but we have neither time nor space to give an epitomic of the world's events during the past year. Suffice it to say that the law of progress was in active operation throughout the civilized world. Literature, science and art flourished with unabated vigour. But amid the progress of peace and prosperity the most disquieting element in the administrative machinary of the civilized world is the enormous addition to the armaments of the principal countries of Europe.

INDIA.

We now turn to India. Here the year opened and ended in a most auspicious manner. The year previous was one of disaster and distress. Grim Famine had stalked over the land, but apparition vanished with the appearance of plenty on the advent of the new year. There were therefore joy and rejoicings in the land. And the year closed amid festivities through the length and breadth of the country in celebration of the arrival of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The history of the Famine does not fall within the scope of the chronicler of the past year, but we cannot touch upon this topic without recording our opinion that never was the conduct of Government placed in a more refulgent light than in dealing with the Famine. The history of this Famine, as we wrote elsewhere, will ever remain memorable in the annals of British India—memorable for the extensive area which it threatened to embrace, for the humane and generous policy adopted by Government to meet it, for the vastness of preparations made in pursuance of that policy, for the promptitude, energy and self-sacrifice, with which all officers of Government, from the highest to the lowest, laboured in this mission of humanity, and for the warm sympathy and active benevolence which it evoked both in England and in India, in the heart of our gracious Sovereign, and in those of her numerous subjects of all nationalities and creeds. Both Lord Northbrook and Sir Richard Temple as representing the two Governments acted most nobly and energetically. It was the duty of Lord Northbrook to lay down the policy and that of Sir Richard to carry it out. This was the first time in the history of British rule in the East that the State recognized its duty to maintain its suffering subjects at a time of general scarcity, and it performed that duty with a consideration, devotedness, and liberality, which have not only filled the hearts of the Indian subjects of the Queen with the most lively feeling of gratitude but the whole civilized world with the highest admiration. Sir Richard Temple gave effect to this policy with an alacrity and zeal which could not be too highly commended. From the day, we repeat ourselves, he was commissioned to head the campaign, so to say, against the Famine he was always at the scene of operations, constantly moving about, now giving advice, now correcting errors, now planning some new organization, keeping the whole army of officers under wholesome discipline and control, notwithstanding the heterogenous elements of which they were composed, fostering in them a spirit of generous rivalry, and setting in his own person an example for activity, endurance, and self-sacrifice, which have justly elicited the highest commendation wherever they have become known. The non-official community both European and Native also worked nobly in this mission of mercy. The Government duly recognized their services and rewarded the most prominent of them with titles and khillats. The Queen's Government also expressed their approval of the exertions of the Indian Government. An account of famine expenditure was also laid before Parliament, and be it said to the credit of Lord Northbrook's Government that the immense expenditure of six millions was incurred without the addition of a pice of increased taxation. Large sums had been advanced to sufferers by the famine for cultivation and maintenance. A Bill was passed for the recovery of the advances, and although the people had to repay them mostly in one year, and although the advances had not been secured in properly executed documents, they shewed a sense of moral obligation, which could not but be highly gratifying to the friends of this country. There has been scarcely a single case of repudiation or prevarication. They had incurred a sacred debt and discharged it with the most praiseworthy fidelity. Here is an incident in the moral history of the people, which redounds to their highest credit.

INDIA IN ENGLAND.

India did not occupy a very large share of the attention of Parliament during the past year. The most important questions discussed were the annual Indian Budget, the Civil Service Grievances, the Bengal Famine and the Russian Pro-

gress in Central Asia. The Secretary of State as might be expected from the antecedents of Lord Salisbury takes a deep interest in his charge. The only fear is that he may too much interfere with the Government of India. There were some indications of this excessive interference last year. The Baroda question is one; as regards it the first blunder was aggravated by double Government. There is then the Tariff question. It is feared that the pressure which Manchester is putting upon him may prove detrimental to the best interests of India. Sir Louis Mallet has been deputed by the Secretary of State to confer with the Governor General on the subject of the Tariff. Lord Northbrook is sound on this subject, but who knows but that the Home Secretary may overrule him? The deputation of Sir Louis Mallet may be interpreted into two senses. It may mean that the Indian Minister has shewn consideration to the Governor General by deputing his Secretary, for verbal discussion often elicits the truth better than paper discussion. Or it may mean that he has no confidence in the Government of India, and wishes that a Commissioner on his own behalf should look into facts and figures on the spot. Be that as it may we do hope that the Government of India will not allow the true interests of the people to be sacrificed for the propitiation of Manchester.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Under this head we propose to notice the relations of the Government of India with the Foreign States both within and beyond the precincts of the empire. Early in the year Government was confronted with complications in Afghanistan. Yakub Khan had paid a visit to his father Shere Ali, and the latter seeing his turbulent son within his capital asked him to acknowledge his youngest brother Abdulla Jan as the rightful heir to the guddi. This Yaukub would not consent to do, and he was placed under surveillance by his father. On the receipt of this intelligence the Government of India addressed the Amir of Cabul a *khurita* expressing regret at the step, which was reported to have been taken, and advising him to keep faith with his son. This *khurita* in our humble opinion was a political mistake. It was not in consonance with the policy which our Government had hitherto pursued in reference to questions of domestic politics in Afghanisthan. Hitherto it had allowed the claimants to the throne of Cabul to fight out their own quarrels. It did not assist Shere Ali or his brothers when the battle of succession was fought out by them, and this was certainly the wisest policy. Our Government could not interpose in those quarrels, without in the words of the proverb wiping a bloody nose. It could not hope to control the course of events in Cabul, and if it espoused the cause of any one of the combatants, it must act the part of a partizan. In reply the Amir simply gave our Government the go-by. Without saying anything as to whether he was disposed to give Yakub Khan a safe conduct, he merely observed that "the rebellious conduct of the latter rendered his arrest necessary." The Government of India quietly pocketed the insult. It had to thank itself for the snub it received. It had no business to shew an officiousness in a matter in which masterly inactivity was after all the best policy. The *coup d'etat* of Amir Shere Ali has proved completely successful. Sirdar Yakoob Khan remains a state prisoner in Cabul, while the Amir's troops have quietly taken possession of Herat. Little did we expect that such signal success would attend the Amir's flag within so short a time. There were rumours of great preparations for a war by Yakub's brother. It was stated that his father-in-law, a chief noted for valour as well as prudence, was the principal adviser in the council of war. Rumour also credited the wives of Yakoob Khan and his brother Yaoob with a desire to take the command in the field. It was stated that Yaoob Khan had 20,000 sowars in Herat, besides those in the field. But all these preparations, it would seem, vanished like the baseless fabric of vision. Not a drum was heard, not a shot was fired, not a drop of blood was shed. The troops of Amir Shere Ali made such a quick march that they overtook Yaoob Khan with complete surprise. Shere Ali has hitherto proved the most capable ally our Government has had in Afghanisthan. He knows how to play his cards, and although the method of his action may not be quite in accord with the rules of European diplomacy, the success which has invariably attended him shews that he understands the problem of oriental politics better than Europeans. His action towards Yakub Khan is not unworthy of a Bismark. The story seems to be this. Yakub sought for an interview with his father—how this desire was engendered we do not know—Shere Ali consented, and the son went to be reconciled with the father. Once in Cabul the Amir saw that his son was within his clutches, and he commanded him to recognize Abdulla Jan as his Heir Apparent; Yakub as a matter of course refused; the Amir made him a prisoner on a charge of disobedience, and it could not be pretended that he was not right in the assertion of his authority. The next step he took was to appoint a new Governor to Herat, and he has occupied the territory unopposed. Thus his success has been complete. He denies the charge of treachery because it is said he did not promise safe-conduct to Yakub Khan. His policy has been masterly and triumphant, and our Government has ample reason for congratulation. Our interests are bound up with peace and tranquility in Cabul, and so long as the Amir is in power our Government may well feel secure. On the other hand Russia is steadily advancing in Central Asia. She has been active in consolidating her possessions and influence, and it is said that she has come within fifty miles of Afghanisthan. But so long as she does not disturb the neutral zone, we have no cause for alarm. Russia professes most pacific intentions with regard to England, and we have no reason to disbelieve her. The world is wide enough for both England and India, and we hope that they will keep their own without encroaching upon the dominions of one another. One thing however Russia should remember—hitherto she acted the part of a conqueror, now she is performing that of a settled ruler, and in discharging the latter role we hope she will not defy the laws of God and man in the way she is reported to have sometimes done.

Considerable excitement prevailed for some time during the year regarding the capture of a person, who gave himself out as the veritable Nana. The mystery of this capture has not yet been solved, but it is now evident that the Sindia, who had arrested him had been grossly imposed upon. The Government of India was astir, and the English press resounded with the praise of the loyalty of the Sindia. The fiction did not last long. Its real character was soon laid bare, and after a while the temporary flutter produced in the public mind passed away. Then came another cause of excitement. Sindia and Holkar had been jealous rivals and had never met each other. If they had ever met it was with drawn swords. But the sword has rusted within the scabbard since the British standard had proclaimed universal peace throughout the Indian continent—the motives for old rivalry had passed away. It was a peaceful meeting—a friendly meeting, without any ulterior motive or political object. But the alarmist press of India and England saw grave danger in this reunion. They raised great hue and cry. After a time it however subsided.

Next came the Baroda question. No right-thinking man could have any personal sympathy with the man Mulhar Rao, though after the facts elicited it could not be denied that as the ruler of Baroda his treatment by the British Resident and ultimately by the British Government had not been perfectly fair. The misdeeds of Mulhar Rao had undoubtedly no defence, but the Government of India had excused or condoned them by allowing him twelve months' grace for the reform of his administration. The Gaekwar in pursuance of the directions of our Government had applied himself to putting his house in order, and invited an experience, Parsi politician Mr. Dadabhai Nowrojee, to form a new ministry, but for sometime the Resident and the Bombay Government would not recognise him. It was under special orders of the Governor General in Council he was confirmed as Minister of Baroda, but it is always difficult to make an unwilling horse go. Col. Phayre, from the beginning opposed to his appointment, did not render him that cordial assistance, which he had a right to expect. Baroda was now split into two parties, the one supporting the Gaekwar and the other poisoning the ears of the Resident. Whilst this struggle was going on there came the news of an attempt to poison the British Resident, who at once suspected that the Gaekwar was at the bottom of this foul play. The Government hastily believed Col. Phayre's version and appointed a Commission to enquire and report The Commission was fairly balanced, there being three Europeans and three Natives in it. But all this trouble and vexation could have been avoided, if the Government had in the beginning listened to the complaint of Mulhar Rao, and removed Col. Phayre from the Residency, as it did remove him afterwards, for as the published correspondence shows it was chiefly owing to the obstructiveness of the Colonel that Mulhar Rao could not carry out many of his promised reforms. Colonel Phayre, however gallant and zealous, was not, as the Government of India subsequently admitted, the right man in the place. It was certainly a grand constitutional move to have given Mulhar Rao, a fair and open trial by his own peers. Such a move was unknown in the history of British relations with the native potentates, and if subsequently the Government had not rejected the opinion the native members as utterly worthless, the trial would not have proved a farce as it unfortunately did. Lord Northbrook was undoubtedly actuated by a sincere desire to see justice done to Mulhar Rao, and the people of Baroda; he did not evidently mean to act with the same arbitrariness which Lord Dalhousie would have probably used in a case like this. He wanted to show to the princes and people of India that he would give every fair play to Mulhar Rao. But the result of the trial showed that the Government wanted only a record of the evidence against the Gaekwar and did not care for the opinion of the Commission. The Gaekwar was defended by a distinguished Old Bailey Counsel, who did his best to throw discredit upon the evidence produced. The Commission was divided in opinion; the native members declared that the charge had not been proved, while European members held otherwise, and the Government of India following the opinion of the latter pronounced Mulhar Rao guilty and passed on him a sentence of deposition. This verdict was reported by telegraph to the Secretary of State, who, while concurring with the sentence, assigned different reasons for it. Lord Salisbury was of opinion that the evidence was not satisfactory against the Gaekwar personally but that on general grounds Mulhar Rao was not fit to rule Baroda. The decree of deposition was accordingly issued. Now upon a calm review of the facts of the case it could not be denied that there has been a gross inconsistency in the action of Government—if twenty months' grace had been given to Mulhar Rao and if the Queen's Government had held the charge of poisoning not proven, surely it was not consistent to depose him on a charge of general misrule, which had been condoned. When the story of the Baroda business will come to be chronicled in history, it will we fear be recorded that the Government though acting from the best of motives has acted most inconsistently and to all appearence by no means fairly. It is not necessary to cast our eyes back upon the past career of Mulhar Rao, but suffice it to say that the Government adopted means for the attainment of its object which cannot be justified either by the laws of ethics or diplomacy.

From Baroda we turn to Burma. At one time a war with Burma was considered imminent, but thanks to the moderation of the Governments of India and Burma that calamity was averted. The dispute was in connection with the boundary of the Karen country, and entirely due to a misunderstanding on the part of both the Governments. It has however been amicably settled. A question was also raised about the passage of our troops through the Burman territory for the avenging of the murder of Mr. Margary, and it too has been satisfactorily settled. There was also a great probability of a war with China on account of Mr. Margary's murder. But the Chinese Government having promised to render every satisfaction the sword has not been drawn out of the scabbard. At the latter end of the year a serious outbreak took place at Perak in the

Straits Settlement, ending in the murder of the British Resident. Troops have been despatched from India to quell the insurrection.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

The most remarkable feature in the Budget submitted last year was the absence of any additional taxation, notwithstanding the large expenditure incurred on account of the famine in the year previous. The Budget was however not read in Council but published in the official *Gazette*. Since Lord Northbrook has assumed the reins of Government the practice of submitting the Budget to the Council for discussion has been discontinued. According to the strict letter of the law his Lordship is correct, but the constitutional mode dispensed with by him had one great advantage. It had the merit of taking the public into confidence. It is true that the Council is not a representative body, but the non-official members are generally representative men, and they are well able to discuss questions affecting the finances. The more these questions are discussed in public the better. By far the most important financial measure of the year was the revision of the Tariff. It was a pity that it was passed at Simla away from the seat of public opinion. A Committee consisting of certain official and non-official members (the native element was entirely excluded) was appointed to report on the subject, and the measures recommended by them were these: 1stly, revision of the tariff values of cotton goods, 2ndly, repeal of the export duties, except on three articles, which had a hold upon the foreign market, 3rdly, revision of import duties, 4thly, increase of duty on spirits and wines, and 5thly, reduction of the general rate of import duty to 5 per cent. The financial effects of these alterations were described as follows:

Losses.

Import duties remitted.

	Rs.
Geueral rate reduced to 5 per cent.	..17,20,000
Duty on coffee and quinine remitted—less increased duty on arms, ammunition and military stores.	... 10,000
	17,30,000

Export duties remitted.

	Rs.
Cotton goods	... 1,62,829
Grain and pulse	... 2,73,450
Hides and skins	... 1,51,104
Oils	... 94,955
Seeds	... 9,84,730
Spices	... 59,500
All others	... 534
	17,28,099 or say 17,30,000

Rivision of Valuations.

	Rs.	
Loss on cotton goods		880,000
Less net gain on other goods—Rs.		
Import tariff	... 120,000	
Export tariff	.. 140,000	260,000
		620,000
Total loss.....		40,80,000

GAINS.

	Rs.
On spirit	... 640,000
On wines and liquors	... 280,000
On other articles	.. 80,000
	10,00,000
Net yearly loss.....	50,80,000

It will be thus seen that the net amount of revenue sacrificed by the present revision, calculated upon the trade of 1874-75, is Rs. 30,80,000. It is to be regretted that these truly liberal and statesmanlike measures, which no preceding Government of India had the courage to adopt, and which mark a new era in the history of commercial legislation for India, has been tainted by the imposition of the import duty of 5 per cent. upon long-stapled cotton. We are willing to overlook this dark spot for the sake of the general lustre of the new commercial policy of Lord Northbrook, but we confess we do not like even the appearance of a departure from the right principle in a statesman, who is so honest and conscientious. The Government also made great concessions to inland trade by reducing some of the inland customs and taking off others.

Two loans were floated during the year, and the manner in which they were carried was a decided success. They were taken at high premia. The only other important financial measure of the year was the severance of Government connection with the Presidency Banks. It had been long contemplated, but it was left to Lord Northbrook to carry it out. Looking at it from the stand-point of the natives of the country we confess we are not satisfied with the measure. It has already shaken the confidence of the native public in these Banks, and many of them are desirous to transfer their shares in the Banks to Government stock. Trade was not very prosperous during the year. The days of large profits have passed away never perhaps to return. Not that there has been any large falling off in the aggregate of the trade, but the profits are much smaller, and the mercantile firms therefore considerably reduced their establishments during the year to the great distress of their employes thus discorded.

LAW AND JUSTICE.

There was for a time some lull in the legislative machine during the year. The Government had been busy in carrying on the campaign against the famine of the previous year, and law-making therefore proceeded at a slow pace. We considered this fortunate for the country. Several Bills were however discussed by the Governor General's Council. They were generally consolidation measures. An important Bill was introduced to provide for the hearing of special appeals. It was a good Bill; it allowed a second appeal as a matter of right on points of law in suits above a certain value, but as rent suits would generally fall under the exceptions, representations were made for its amendment. The Government of Bengal proposed a radical alteration in the Bill by recommending district appellate benches. The Bill was accordingly suspended; it still awaits the consideration of the Council.

The scheme of Appellate Benches proposed by the Lieutenant Governor was a move in the right direction. Its success would however, depend upon one condition, which was that the Subordinate Judges, who would be associated on the appellate bench, should be made perfectly independent of the District Judge, for unless his independence was secured the new Bench was to do more harm than good. The Law Member is now engaged in the consolidation of the Civil Procedure Code. There also some minor Bills pending before the Supreme Council, the most important of which is the Reformatories Bill. The Indian Law Reports Bill has become law, and official reporters have also been appointed. The Majority Bill, introduced by His Highness the Maharaja of Vizianagram, was also passed last year. The Bengal Council was active throughout the year. It passed the Jute Ware-Houses Bill, the Famine Advances Recovery Bill, the Abkari Bill, and the Irrigation Bill. Much of the time of the Council was occupied with the consideration of the Calcutta Municipal Bill. The Bills now before the Council are the Partition Bill and the Mofussil Municipalities Bill. The Bombay and Madras Councils were sparingly active. On the whole we are glad to note that there was some relaxation in legislative activity last year.

In the administration of Justice we notice a few important cases. The criminal appeal of Mr. McArthur of Jessore made a great sensation. This planter was convicted of assaulting a poor ryot, and sentenced to two months' imprisonment by the Magistrate of Jessore. He appealed to the High Court, and two Judges, including the late Chief Justice, out of three, confirmed the appeal. This decision roused the indignation of the European public, who petitioned the Lieutenant Governor for the remission of the sentence. Great noise made. No stone was left unturned to bring pressure upon Government, but Sir Richard Temple be it said to his credit remained firm. He rejected the petition. Then came the Stevens case of Assam. It was sadly mismanaged by the local Police, and it broke down in the High Court. A Special Commission was appointed to report upon it, and the enquiries made shew that the local Police and authorities had no conception of law or duty. Cases of this kind are however not unfrequent in the Moffussil, but the Government rarely enquires into them. The matter assumed a different aspect when the sufferer was a European. What has for instance been done to mete out justice to poor Issur Napit in the pseudo-murder case of Howrah. The man would have been hanged if the alleged murdered daughter had not turned up. The policemen implicated in the case were convicted by the Court, but Sir George Campbell remitted the sentence passed upon the principal offender. The most important civil case tried in Calcutta during the year was the great adoption case of the Mulliks. The judgment delivered by the Chief Justice has given satisfaction to the native public.

During the year Sir Richard Couch vacated his seat and Sir Richard Garth succeeded him. The new Chief Justice seems to be a most genial and amiable gentleman. If he proves as independent as he is social he will give that strength to the judicial machinary in the country, which it has lacked since Sir Barnes Peacok has quitted these shores.

THE PROVINCES.

The internal administration of the provinces has gone on smoothly. The Hon'ble Ashley Eden quitted Burma in the beginning of the year. By his vigorous and enlightened measures he has left it a Garden of Eden. Cultivation has increased, commerce expanded, education extended, and contentment spread among the people. He was succeeded by Mr. Thompson, lately Bengal Secretary. Since his advent there were some disturbances at Rangoon. The Inspector General of Police was murdered in the act of suppressing a dacoity. A Gun-powder plot was laid by some budmashes, but it was discovered in time. The wretched men have been arrested and brought to justice. In the Punjab there was no event of marked importance. In Oudh there was a change in the personel of the administration. Mr. Inglis acted for Sir Henry Couper for six months, and he distinguished his brief rule by making some necessary and substantial changes in the revenue instalments. From the Central Provinces we have nothing to report beyond routine. In the North Western Provinces Sir John Strachey has been going on steadily enough. It would seem that Sir John is not in vigorous health, and therefore leaves the greater part of his work to his Secretaries. But he has a vigorous mind, and when he once takes to a thing he does it thoroughly. Madras lost its Governor Lord Hobart in the middle of the year. Brief as was his rule he left his mark upon the administration. He gave a great impetus to the cause of Mahomedan education. He also took great interest in native advancement generally. Sir Rose Robinson acted as *pro tem* Governor for six months. He had great opportunities before him. But he seemed to have thrown them away. He generally shut himself up in his mountain retreat. His Grace the Duke of Buckingham arrived at the end of the year. In Bombay the greater part of public attention was occupied with the Baroda trial. In internal administration of the Western Presidency the burning question has been the Land Settlement. There is a class of economists in this country, who argue that state landlordism is a panacea for the ills, to which ryot flesh is heir to. The State is the *ma bap* of the people, and takes a paternal interest in their welfare. But curiously enough wherever the State is the landlord the people are on a dead level of poverty. Ryotwarry Madras lives from hand to mouth. It is one mass of pauperism. In the North West it is the same. The ancient landlords have been almost swept away; the levelling settlement has reduced them or their representatives to the position of mere cottiers; the vast majority of them find it hard to make the two ends meet; some of them, driven to desperation, joined the ranks of the mutineers in '57; and we believe we do not exaggerate when we say that if there is any body of people, who are really disaffected, it is the ousted proprietors in Northern India. In the Punjab the same system of grinding settlement is going on, and because one Settlement Commissioner could not reconcile it to his conscience to pile burdens upon the devoted head of the unfortunate owner of land, his place was made too hot for him and he had to retire. Bombay had been held up as a model province. How often did not Mr. Knight and writers of his school compare Bombay with Bengal, and discourse on the happiness of the Bombay ryot. This was when cotton was a convertible term with gold. But those golden days have passed away; the cotton harvests are no longer fabulously paying; the value of land has fallen, and the ryots naturally enough

cry against the crushing assessment. The Government of Bombay last year made enquiries, and was satisfied of the truth of the ryots' complaints; it ordered a reduction of assessment; but we are afraid its resolution remained a dead letter, for if the desired relief had been given there would have been no riots or disturbances. These disturbances it is remarkable have taken place in the three districts of the Poona Collectorate, where the reduction had been ordered, and although they have been directed against the money-lenders, they were so far as we could judge, chiefly due to over-assessment. The money-lenders it is true, charge exhorbitant interest, and the courts help them in their rapacious demands, but the ryots would not fall into their hands if they had enough to live upon. The money-lender, however greedy, is the only stay of the ryot; he supplies him with the means of meeting the Government demand, of defraying his domestic expenses, whenever there is a deficiency in his scanty funds, and of procuring food when there is a scarcity of it. The Government appointed a Commission to enquire into the condition of the ryots; it has completed its enquiries and is preparing its report. We notice Bengal separately.

BENGAL.

When Sir Richard Temple assumed the reins of Government, Bengal was seething with discontent, but he has by his considerate and conciliatory measures managed to draw the people to himself. He has gradually and cautiously undone those measures of his predecessor which tended to press hard upon them. He has given greater liberty of action to the departmental heads, and followed in the wake of public opinion. His educational reforms rank the first in importance. He has been equally alive to the importance of liberal and popular education. He has promised to restore two Colleges, which his predecessor had abolished, and to give two Colleges to North Bengal and Orissa. To the scheme of mass education propounded by his predecessor he has given size, strength, and stability. The selection of school-books also engaged a large share of Sir Richard's attention. There was much angry discussion on the subject owing to the preference shewn by Government to the vernacular books patronized by some "eminent officers" of the education department, but Sir Richard Temple threw oil over troubled waters by appointing a new Committee, who did justice to the vernacular authors. Sir Richard also takes deep interest in scientific and practical education, but his ideas on the subject have not yet been properly defined or developed. We have already noticed his scheme of judicial reform by the establishment of District Appellate Benches. We have not heard what action the Government of India proposes to take on this subject. Excise reform seems also to engage the attention of Sir Richard Temple. The Rent question is the burning question of Bengal, and the Lieutenant Governor has grappled with it with great care and judgment. The outrages, which disturbed the public peace in Pubna under the regime of his predecessor, have not been heard of. He gave peremptory instructions to the local officers that he would hold them responsible for the peace of the districts, and these have done their best to bring about an amicable settlement of the dispute between the zemindar and ryot. In this they have been so far successful that there has been no breach of the peace, but the battle is being fought out in the courts. The Government proposed a summary law for the settlement of rent disputes, but it is still under consideration. There is however a legal hitch in the way of this bill, which it is difficult to get over. The peace was once seriously threatened in Sonthalisthan, and if Sir Richard had not taken precautionary measures in time we fear blood would have been shed. But the foresight and forethought of Sir Richard averted that calamity.

During the year the Lieutenat-Governor proposed several schemes of internal improvement and administrative reform, which were at different stages of progress when the year closed. Of these the most notable we might mention were the schemes for the improvement of the status and prospects of the Subordinate Executive Service, the reorganization of the Police, the amendment of the Rent law, the Government Assurance of Native Lives, the Gya Railway &c. The year closed with the inauguration of the Zoological Gardens. As it approached its end, the public mind was again agitated by the news of a second drought in Behar. The Lieutenant-Governor deputed two experienced officers to enquire into the state of the crops and the condition of the people, and their report is anxiously awaited by the public. According to the latest accounts the prospects of the crops in Behar are not so bad as had been originally apprehended.

CALCUTTA.

For nearly half the year Calcutta was stirred to its very depth by municipal matters. First came the question of bustee improvement. On this question a great diversity of opinion prevailed. No sensible man could be opposed to real sanitary improvement, but no facts had been adduced to shew that there was greater mortality in these bustees than in the other parts of the Town, and as all these improvements could not be carried out without a large expenditure of money the poorer owners would be practically deprived of the means of maintenance. It was in consequence of this that oppositions were offered to such wholesale measures as the Chairman of the Justices had proposed. Some of the wealthy proprietors have however, come forward in a praise-worthy manner and placed their estates in the hands of the Justices for improvement. Next came the question of investigating the conduct of the late Vice-Chairman of the Justices in reference to certain charges brought against him connected with the giving of contracts and the alteration in the assessment of some property belonging to him. These charges were considerably magnified and made the protest for an attack upon the Chairman himself. The Vice-Chairman with a good sense and good taste, which could not too highly commended, resigned, but the municipal commotion did not end with his resignation. Some of the Justices proposed Mr. J. B. Roberts as Vice-Chairman in succession to Babu Omesh Chunder Dutt. The Chairman and the Lieutenant Governor it would seem were opposed to the nomination of Mr. Roberts, but the independent Justices and the rate-payers to a man supported him, This opposition was carried to such an indecent length that the Chairman did not hesitate to run a damaged horse, which has always brought discredit upon him who has had the ill-luck to own it. The defeat of the Chairman in this game had a good moral effect. The very next day he proposed terms to Mr. Roberts' friends. He proposed that if Mr. Roberts would accept office for three years on condition that the period would be extended at the discretion of the Justices if he gave satisfaction he would close at once. We are sorry to say that Mr. Roberts was ill-advised not to have accepted such an offer. Possession according to the legal maxim is nine points of the law, and if Mr. Roberts or his friends had agreed to this offer, we could not for a moment doubt that the term of his office would have been extended *nem con.* They, however, chose otherwise, and we were not surprised that official influence carried the day, notwithstanding the firm stand made by a few good men and true, who were determined to elect the best man for the post, irrespective of race or nationality, particularly as they could not forget the eminent services rendered by Mr. Roberts to the town. Their defeat has done one good. A combinated agitation was made for the reform of the municipal constitution, and the Lieutenant Governor has published a most promising programme.

INTELLECTUAL, SOCIAL AND MORAL PROGRESS.

During the past year the intellectual progress of the people did not flag. The Vernacular Press was particularly active; dramas and other literary works were sent forth in abundance; school-books on different subjects and scientific works chiefly translations were also ushered into existence in numbers. Additions were made to the Native Press and enterprising projects for illustrated papers were also set on foot. The arrival of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales gave a new impetus to the poetic genius of the people. Numerous poems in honor of His Highness' visit were produced. The most momentous event in the intellectual history of the nation during the past year was the practical inauguration of Dr. Sircar's Science Association. The first stone was laid by the appointment of a Provisional Committee to draw up a scheme for practical working, which has been drafted. We believe indents will be soon forwarded for instruments. In matters social the Lieutenant Governor took a most promiuent part. His Honor gave evening parties, garden parties and Rhotas parties with a view to mix with the leaders of Native Society. But in other respects the Anglo-Saxons and the Indians did not shew much disposition for mutual intercourse. This is much to be regretted. As for moral progress it follows as a matter of course the intellectual and industrial progress of the nation. The criminal statistics do not shew increase of crime. On the contrary there is abundant evidence that the people are more zealous in their obedience to the law. Public opinion is becoming stronger and spreading in the far Mofussil. Several districts have now press organs of their own, and in some of them local associations have been formed for the representation of local grievances. Female education is extending and periodicals are maintained exclusively for their edification and amusement. There is now growing among the educated natives a strong feeling of nationality, than which there could not be a more happy sign of moral progress.

THE GOVERNMENT, THE PRINCES, AND THE PEOPLE OF INDIA.

Last year was a year of trial for the Government of India. It began well. Lord Northbrook has continued the policy of his predecessor to cultivate friendship with the Native Princes, and in accordance with that policy invited some of the native chiefs from time to time. In the beginning of the year there was a galaxy of Princes in Calcutta; they came to Eastern Rome to pay the tribute of homage to the Paramount Power. But the action taken by His Lordship towards the Gaekwar of Baroda, we mean we manner of it, filled the native princes as a body with alarm and distrust. The subsequent proceedings of Government, establishing a native administration of Baroda, however, greatly mitigated that feeling. The Vice-regal progress, which Lord Northbrook made at the latter end of the year through Central India and the Rajpootana States, had a good moral effect upon the princes. The more these princes come in direct contact with the head of the British Government, the greater freedom they will acquire. Situated as they are they look upon the Political Resident as their Earthly Providence, but if they are allowed to be on terms of personal friendship with the Viceroy, they will certainly feel stronger and healthier. Towards the people Lord Northbrook's attitude remains unchanged. It is true that during the last year His Lordship came in for some strong criticisms from the Native Press on account of his Baroda policy and the imposition of the import duty on raw cotton, but the nation at large has confidence in him. We regret that he should have left even temporarily the land-marks of his policy, and should have sometimes shewn something like impatience at sharp criticisms of the press; we do not justify the tone of all these criticisms, but we cannot say that they were wholly gratuitous. We have great faith in His Lordship's sound sense and love of justice, and make no doubt that he will soon redeem what he lost during the past year. His Lieutenant, in Bengal has closely followed in his footsteps and sought to conciliate the people by considerate measures, and gracious personal bearing. Since Sir Richard Temple has ascended the musnud at Belvedere, he has evinced a laudable desire to mix with the people, and thus know their sentiments and feelings, and when necessary to act upon them.

THE PRINCE IN INDIA.

The visit of the Prince of Wales marks an epoch in the history of British India. This is the first time a Prince of the blood, who is also Heir Apparent to the Throne, has condescended to visit the Eastern dominions of the Queen. The people of India are peculiarly attached to the Crown, and they are grateful to H. R. H. that they have had an opportunity of demonstrating their loyalty in his person. The enthusiasm with which H. R. H. had been received

everywhere cannot but be highly gratifying to himself, to our gracious Sovereign, and to the English nation at large. Perhaps they had no idea that the devotion of the people of India to the British Crown was so deep-seated and so genuine. We do hope that the loyal demonstrations made will be rewarded with a kindly feeling of the governing class towards the people. The classic poems of India describe the splendeur and rejoicings of royal coronations; tradition has also transmitted stories of the pomp and magnificence of the durbars held by the Great Mogul, but we doubt whether they ever surpassed the reception of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. We have read glowing accounts of the illumination of Bombay, but what we saw in Calcutta exceeded the imagination. Apart from the political and moral effects of this royal visit, the display of Indian Art was magnificent and redounded to the greatest credit of the nation. It is a pity that decorative art is dying out here from want of encouragement.

Other Travellers.

India is now attracting the attention of foreign travellers. Several distinguished men have come in the wake of H. R. H. The army of London Specials would perhaps have never come to India. if the Prince had not come to it. But independent of the royal train there were other distinguished travellers in the country during the past year. Mr. Grant Duff, late Under-Secretary of State for Foreign affairs, visited the country. and has published his notes in the *Fortnightly* and *Contemporary Reviews*. Some other M. Ps. are still sojourning in the country. Mr. Eastwick, Mr. Courtney of the *Times*, and Miss Mary Carpenter also deserve mention. Distinguished men from America, Russia, Germany and France also came in numbers. The visits of these foreign travellers are calculated to do much good to our country. They will diffuse a wide knowledge of it through the great countries of the world.

Obituary.

Death was busy last year in high ranks. We have to mourn the loss of a countryman, who as an educationist and friend of humanity cannot be easily replaced, we allude to Babu Peary Churn Sircar.

Conclusion.

We have now brought the retrospect of the yesr to a close. It is necessarily hurried and meagre. The past year will however remain conspicuous in world's history, notably in Indian history. May the New Year prove brighter than its predecessor. In conclusion we wish our subscribers, supporters and friends A HAPPY, HAPPY, NEW YEAR!

THE PRINCE IN CALCUTTA.

Diary.

Last week we left the Prince at Barrackpore. From this place His Royal Highness visited the French Settlement of Chundernagore. After seeing the polo playing at Barrackpore His Royal Highness returned to Calcutta on Monday, and arrived at Government House before 11 A. M.At this hour the Masonic Lodges of Calcutta walked in procession to St. John's Church in the uniform of the Craft, and with the banners and insignia of their order. After going through the ceremony of receiving and returning visits from and to Native Princes His Royal Highness with the whole of his suite paid a visit to the General Hospital and thence proceeded to the new Zoological Gardens. No ceremony was performed, His Royal Highness simply drove through the Gardens at a rapid pace, and then joined the Garden party at Belvedere given by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor. As the chronicler in the *Englishman* says: "The grounds of this pleasant residence were most tastefully laid out, and as night fell many colored lamps lit up the groves and avenues with charming effect, while Belvedere House itself was brilliantly illuminated." Indeed the effect of the illumination of the Belvedere grounds was most striking and pleasing. Sir Richard had provided some attractive entertainments for his Royal Guest, including an exhibition of war dances and wild music by some of the Eastern frontier tribes, with which the Prince seemed much struck and amused. After these exhibitions the crowd of guests, which was composed of some thousands of European ladies and gentlemen and natives of rank of Calcutta. wandered about the grounds, His Royal Highness escorting Lady Temple. On the evening of the same day a ball was given at Government House. The *Englishman's* chronicler says: "The dancing was not begun till H. R. H. arrival, when, after some delay, and much exertion on the part of the A. D. C.'s, a quardrille was formed, His Royal Highness leading off with Miss Baring, *vis-a-vis* to H. E. the Viceroy with Mrs. Hobhouse. After this the dancing went on merrily, and H. R. H. stood an amused spectator of the crowds of eager waltzars whirling by him in hopeless confusion." The writer adds: And here we cannot refrain from saying that it could have been wished that the Viceroy's guests, in their eagerness to see the Prince, had not pressed round in such numbers in the immediate neighbourhood—good manners and a certain innate tact, whose laws are unwritten, should have dictated leaving more space near where the Prince was either standing or dancing." So English ladies and gentlemen are as fond of rushing towards the Prince as the less refined natives. "Unfortunately," we are told, "His Royal Highness was, by an accident to his knee, prevented from dancing as much as he would otherwise have done; nevertheless, he danced several quadrilles and lancers and towards the end of the evening waltzed more than once. H. R. H.'s partners were Miss Baring, Lady Ulick Browne, Mrs. LePeer Wynne, Mrs. Trevor Plowden, Miss Foster and Miss Turner." On Tuesday last His Royal Highness held a Levee. About two thousand gentlemen European and Native were presented to His Royal Highness.

The Native Entertainment.

Whatever opinion might be entertained as to the moral significance of the illuminations in the town on Christmas eve in honor of His Royal Highness no one could deny that the Native Entertainment to His Royal Highness at Belgatchia was an outpouring of the heart. It could not be said that in this case subscriptions were raised with the Policeman's baton, or loyalty was exhibited to order. It was a voluntary move altogether. The people came forward and subscribed because they had been moved by a generous impulse of the heart. They rejoiced at the advent of their future Emperor, and sought to give expression to their joy by inviting His Royal Highness to a purely oriental entertainment. Identified as we have been in common with others with this movement we prefer to allow others to speak of it, and right glad are we to notice the kind opinion expressed of it everywhere. The Lieutenant Governor and Mr. Hogg heartily co-operated in furtherance of this movement. Just ten days before the Entertainment it was discovered that the Dum Dum Bridge being a suspension bridge it might not be safe to carry the whole party on the night of the entertainment over the Bridge, and His Honor with his officers personally inspected the spot and decided upon the Canal Bank Road as the route to the Garden. Great credit is due to the Public Works Department for the promptness and despatch with which it made and metalled this road. The Entertainment Committee worked under great disadvantages. The contractor, who undertook the claying of the columns, died before his work had been half done. This job had not been completed owing to the unfortunate accident a week before the entertainment, but the men worked day and night and the decorations were finished in time. If these untoward circumstances had not occurred, and if there had not been so much haste, the decorations would have turned out much more imposing than they were. Be that as it might we feel thankful for the success which crowned the labors of the Committee.

Nothing could be more pretty or lovely than the sight which the roads from the Government House to Belgatchia about four miles in length presented under the stream of golden light, which flowed from one end to the other. The Calcutta streets were lighted by Mr. Hogg on behalf of the Town Illumination Committee and the road from the Barrackpore Bridge to the Garden, about a mile and a half in length by the Entertainment Committee. The town was lighted much in the same way as on the general illumination night, and the road from the Barrackpore Bridge with Bengal lights in tale lamps. The effect was charming. The private residents also co-operated. Many lighted their houses each according to his own means. Of these the Hon'ble Doorga Churn Law and Babu Kalidas Gangooly and Dwarkanath Dutt deserve the foremost mention. Babus Kalidas Gangooly had a band in attendance, which played music, and entertained the sight-seers on the road. The Wellington Square Dutt Family also illuminated. The Barrackpore Bridge was illuminated by the Town Committee, and the Dum Dum Bridge by the Entertainment Committee. There was a large triumphal arch resembling the well-known Hindu temple, called Navaratna or nine spires, erected by the Entertainment Committee at the Sham Bazar junction, brilliantly illuminated. The Railway Crossing on the Dum Dum Road was also covered with a big arch and well lighted. Within the Garden lights were hung upon artificial groves, and also upon the natural trees, festoons of light were lined along the garden roads and the jheel or the lake, the house was a blaze of light, and all round the Garden there were brilliant rows of light. There were also revolving rights here and there. In front of the pavilion there were two bowers of light covering two classic statues, and two trees of light, ornamented with flags and Chinese lanterns. The varieties of light exhibited in different parts of the Garden blended into a beautiful and harmonious whole. Words fail to describe the magic effect of the illumination. As for the Pavilion we leave to others to delineate its beauty and grandeur. In fact we are more gratified to hear what foreigners think of it than to give our own opinion about it. The writer in the last *Saturday Evening's Englishman* says: There can be no question that, as a spectacle, the Pavilion and Company assembled there, far surpassed anything else of the kind that the Royal visit has produced. Not only was there such a display of rich dresses and jewels as has probably never been seen in Calcutta before, and cannot be seen out of this land of barbaric pearl and gold, but the draping and ornamentation of the Pavilion itself showed the natives of India to be masters in decorative art, at whose feet the nations of the West may well sit and wonder and learn. The management of color by which grandeur was attained without a suggestion of gaudiness, and a profusion of rich tints blended into the most perfect harmony, is deserving of the very highest praise, and the result was quite beyond the power of pen to do justice to."

And this scene was well worthy of the garden where it was laid. We will pause for a moment and introduce the reader to a short account of the Belgatchia Villa presented by the Committee:

The Belgatchia Villa was originally the property of the late Babu Dwarkanath Tagore. It covers about 130 acres of land and was laid out by some of his European friends. The chief scene of his hospitality, the spot where he was exercised, ... " says his biographer, " was the Belgatchia Villa which he had laid out with exquisite taste. The Muttyjheel, meandering through the entire length of the garden, was a great attraction. It sparkled with the *Nilumbium speciosum*, the favorite Pudma of the Hindu poet, *Nimphia rubra*, and other water-lilies. The lawn spread in all directions, and in February and March blazed with beds of Perunias and Pinks, Philoxes and Larkspurs, Roses and Zinnias. The Boytuckhanah is of noble proportion, and was furnished in a style not common in those days. The walls of the gallery were hung with master-pieces of modern art, the owner being no mean judge of pictures and statuary. On the back of the Boytuckhana there glittered a marble fountain surmounted by a Cupid. The summer-house, situated on an island in the centre of the Muttyjheel and connected with the garden proper both by a iron suspension bridge and a light wooden bridge, was privilion of pleasure. Though situated in the eastern suburbs, the Belgatchia Villa became the West end, the Kensington, of Calcutta. Here Dwarkanath gave entertainment, which were considered rich and rare treats.

* * *

"There were members of the Council and Judges of the Supreme Court. There were Generals of Divisions and Zemindars of Pergunnahs. * * * *

"In truth, the Belgatchia Villa was the rendezvous of almost all persons of distinction and talents, constituting a Circle, 'numerous without confusion, modest without constraint, learned without pride, and polished without affectation.' It was the only private garden house, the only place, in fact, where Europeans of different classes, as well as native gentlemen, met and mixed freely and cordially.

"These reunions, therefore, contributed more effectually to the fusion of the races than anything of the kind done before

or after, linking the European to the Hindu and resulting in intimate acquaintanceship and harmonious fellowship. The Civilian forgot his hauteur, the Colonel his pipe-clay, and the Zemindar his old-world prejudices. This attrition of mind contributed to a more correct knowledge and appreciation of each other than any formal 'at Homes or receptions could do."

The leading Metropolitan paper, the *Englishman*, gave the following description of the gatherings at this Villa in one of its issue for December 1840 ;—

" How many couples have, in that delightful retreat, whiled away the honeymoon hours, seeking in the pictures, the statues, the articles of 'virtue,' the Davrainvile, the piano, the albums, and in the *tout ensenble*, that delicious sort of intoxication which makes people feel that the world is a fairy and lovely world, and they the only fair and lovely people in it. How many, thus circumstanced, have wandered through the well-disposed grounds, keeping their backs to the distant dusty road, and contemplating the lordly elephant, the rampant bear, the graceful dear, the silent sarus, and all the feathered choristers tenanting the aviaries, the palm trees, the mangoe trees, the neem trees, and the fig trees, and not felt themselves particularly Adam and Eveish. How many bachelors have found in the cheerful Sunday tiffin parties an exquisite compensation for the dull round of hobdomedal labors—how many people, married and single, from the judges of the court and the civilians in high places down to the humble attorney's clerk or merchant's assistant, have, every Sunday night, partaken of the splendid hospitality of the amiable host. How many hundred bright eyes and tiny feet have revelled in the joyous dance to the inspiring music of well-chosen bands, while rockets bombs, Roman lights, and ten thousands other splendid *eaux d' artifice* ascended to the firmament and mocked the darkness of the night with the luminousness of the day.

The Honorable Emily Eden, sister of the late Lord Auckland, Governor-General of India, used frequently to visit this garden. In her " Letters from India," published in two volumes, she thus makes mention of this Villa :—

" Dwarkanath Tagore, a very rich native, have asked us to go and see his Villa. He is a follower of Rammohun Roy; speaks excellent English; has built a regular English Villa, with billiard-room, &c., and fitted it up with statues and pictures, and Copley Fieldings, and Prouts, and French china, &c., and he asked us to name a day on which to see it. George was delighted, and named Monday, upon which all Calcutta got greatly excited, because the Governor-General was going to dine with a native. The fact of a native dining with a Governor-General is much more remarkable and Dwarkanath is one of the very few that would even sit by while we were eating. However we only went to see the place, and went in particular state, in order to please the poor, fussy people, with carriages-and-four and guards—and Fanny in his phaeton, and Major—in his cab and Captain—in his, and even the Doctor in his, and George and I in the Government Coach, and quantities of servants. In short, nothing could look less *affable* or be more easy, when we got there. Dwarkanath talks excellent English, and had got Mr. Sparker, one of the cleverest people here to do the honors, and there were elephants on the lawn, and boats on the tank and ices in the summer house, and quantities of beautiful pictures and books, and rather a less burning evening than usual ; so it answered very well, and we come home, with all the noise we could make, to dinner. But we hear he gives remarkably good dinners to everybody else."

This Villa of many pleasing reminiscences has since passed into the Paikpara Raj family, lately represented by Rajas Pertap Chunder Sing and Issur Chunder Sing, Bahadoors, Zemindars owning estates in eigtheen districts, and noted for great public spirit, liberality and patronage of letters. In the revival of the Bengali drama and cultivation of music they took a lively interest. The private theatricals got up by them used to draw to Belgatchia the elite of the community of Calcutta, both European and native. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Members of the Supreme Council, Judges of the Supreme Court, Civil and Military Officers of high standing, Merchants and Barristers and the Native Gentry, all used to enjoy heartily this rational amusement. The Paikpara Raj family is now represented by Kumars Greesh Chunder Sing, Pooruo Chunder Sing, Kantichunder Sing, Indir Chunder Sing, and Sarat Chunder Sing, wards under the Government of Bengal.

The following programme was followed for the reception and entertainment of His Royal Highness :

I. On behalf of the Entertainment Committee Babu Digumber Mittra and Raja Jotindromohun Tagore will wait on His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Government House, at 9-15 P. M. At 9-30 P. M., accompanied by His Excellency the Viceroy, H. R. H. will start from Government House for Belgatchia.

II. On the arrival of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at the entrance of the Pavilion, the Guard of Honor will present arms. His Royal Highness will be received at the entrance of the Pavilion, at the Belgatchia Villa, by a deputation, comprising the following members of the Entertainment Committee, *viz.*, Raja Komul Krishna, Bahadur, the Hon'ble Raja Narendra Krishna, Bahadur, Raja Pramathanath Roy, Bahadur, Prince Ferokh Shah, Newab Abdul Gunny C. S. I. Nawab Amir Ali, Hon'ble Durgachurn Law, Kumar Grish Chunder Sing, Babu Rajendra Mullick Rai Bahadoor, Babu Rajendralala Mittra, Mr. Manickjee Rustomjee, Mir Muhammad Ali and Moulvie Abdul Luteef Khan Bahadur, headed by the President Raja Ramanath Tagore, Bahadur, C. S. I. The members of the deputation will be presented to His Royal Highness by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor ; and the President will then conduct His Royal Highness to the dais. The whole Company in the Pavilion should be standing from the time His Royal Highness enters the Pavilion to the time His Royal Highness takes his seat on the dais.

The native band to play " God save the Queen" as soon as His Royal Highness steps into the Pavilion.

III. After His Hoyal Higness is seated, Pandit Bharatachandra Siromani will hold before His Royal Highness a gold plate containing a coccoanut, a quantity of paddy, a few blades of dub grass, a gold coin, and flowers, as the national emblems of fertility, plenty, and three Vedic students will bless the Prince in a Yajur Vedic Mantra.

IV. Pandit Satyavrata Samaswami, with his two pupils, will then chant a hymn from the Sama Veda.

V. Four native amateurs will then sing a welcome song in Bengali, and also a translation of the same into English set to native music.

VI. Native musical concert.

VII. Babu Kally Prosonno Bannerjee will play on two flutes by blowing with his neck. (*Nasataranga.*)

VIII. Vocal music by Babu Gopal Chunder Chuckerbutty with instrumental accompaniment.

IX. Trio on the instrument named Setar by Babus Boykant Nath Bose, Khetter Mohun Bannerjee, and Kally Prosonno Bannerjee.

X. Dance or Nautch by a group of native dancing girls.

XI. A *Maurpanki* boat decorated in Indian style, will ply on the lake near the Pavilion, accompanied with Bengal village music.

XII. Refreshment.

XIII. A Divan, furnished in oriental style, for His Royal Highness to take rest.

XIV. Fire-works as per separate programme.

XV. The President of the Committee, Raja Ramanath Tagore, Bahadur, C.S.I., will offer *Attar* (essence of roses) and *Pan* (betel-leaves) to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and His Excellency the Viceroy, and escort His Royal Highness to his carriage.

H. R. H. accompanied by H. E. the Viceroy arrived at about 10-30 P M. Immediately on H. R. H.'s arrival about 100 bombshells were fired as a salute, the Guard of Honor presented arms, the military band struck the national anthem, and the *mourponkhi* band on the lake played village music. H. R. H. was received by a deputation of the Committee at the entrance of the Pavilion, who were presented by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor. The native band then played " God save the Queen" and the benediction was offered in Vedic hymns. We have seen it stated that the Vedic mantras ought not to have been offered to a *mlecha* or the impure. Those who have raised this objection forget that according to the Hindu Sastras the King is the vice-gerent of God, or as Menu says He partakes of divinity, and to this day in observing shrad and other religious ceremonies oblation is offered to the King immediately after that to the Deity. When such is the case, how could there be any orthodox objection to the chanting of the Vedic hymns before the Queen's son, our future Emperor? After the Vedic chanting came the Song of Welcome in Bengali and English. We give below both the text and translation :

রাগ বিহঙ্গড়া।
তাল মধ্যমান।

এস এস এস হে কুমার যুবরাজ।
মঙ্গল আহ্বান গান করে সবে আজ॥
পুলকে পূরিত অঙ্গ. বরিছে তোমারে বঙ্গ,
ভাবী অধিপতি তার ভাবী মহারাজ,
দীন বঙ্গবাসিগণ, কি করিবে আবাহন,
বিনায়ে বিনয় বাণী হয় কি সে কাজ।
জিনিয়া বঙ্গতপন, রাজভক্তিদীপ্ত মন,
উপহার দিল তাই বঙ্গের সমাজ॥

J. M. F.

RAGA
BHUPA KALYANA.
(Tala Patatala.)

Hail noble Prince ! All hail to thee !
With joyous voice we welcome sing ;
As bursting into festive glee
Bengala greets her future King.

Tho' humble our reception be
And tho' our strains may halting run,
The loyal heart we bring to thee
Is warmer than our Eastern Sun.

J. M. T.

Both the Bengali and English songs were composed by Raja Joteendra Mohun Tagore and set to native music by his brother Raja Shourendra Mohun Tagore. The *Englishman* was mistaken in stating that the English Song was set to music by Mr. Harraden, for he had not the slightest hand in it. The songs were set to music by Raja Shourendra Mohun in our presence.

Then followed the concert. It was arranged that the concert should play from behind, but H. R. H. was so much pleased with it that he commanded the performers to his august presence. After performance H. R. H. called for Professor Khether Mohun Gossami, the leader of the band, and expressed to him his gracious satisfaction. This was a great compliment paid to native music, remembering that H. R. H. is no mean judge of music. H. R. H. was also much pleased with the performance of *Nastaranga*, which was blowing with the neck. He commanded a repetition of it with the *Kurtal* or castinades, and examined the horns and asked one of his suite to try the music, who however failed. Next commenced the dancing, after which H. R. H. and H. E. the Viceroy were conducted by the President of the Committee Raja Romanath Tagore to supper. Before sitting to supper the Royal party adjourned to see the fireworks, which had been prepared on an extensive scale. We give below a list of the fireworks :

I. The whole of the area where the fire-works are arranged will be lighted by several thousand Roman lights.

II. Representation, in blue lights, of a crown and a star, with the letters V. R. and WELCOME.

III. A Salute of one hundred Bombs.

IV. Representations of thirty-six trees in various coloured lights.

V. Scenic devices—
I.—A three-storeyed barrack.
1.—Rungmahal or house of many coloured light.
3.—Sheodagon Pagoda of Rangoon.
4.—The Tower of Grace.

VI. A salvo of several thousand rockets.

VII. Representation of the Gate of the Roorki College in blue lights.

VIII. Ditto of a mythic figure—an Elephant formed by the intertwining of nine female figures..

IX. Chromatropic Wheels.

X. A salvo of shells discharging stars of various colours.

XI. Representation of a merry-go-round.

XII. A scenic device—a Fairy Hall.

XIII. Representations, in coloured lights, of a cameleopard, a buffalo, a tiger, a horse, deer, and peacocks.

XIV. A scenic device—a monumental Tower.

XV. A range of palm trees with birds flying out from them.

XVI. Representation of an eclipse of the moon.

XVII. A scenic device—the Golden Temple of Amritsar.

XVIII. A Circus.

XIX. Mount Kailas, with the Temple of Siva on its crest.

XX. A salvo of rockets.

XXI. Scenic device—the Tajmahal of Agra.

XXII. Representation, in coloured lights, of a carpet.

XXIII. Trees in various coloured lights.

XXIV. A scenic device—Capture of Chandarnagar.

XXV. Rrepresentation of an Eruption of Mount Etna.

XXVI, Letters in blue lights—*All's Well that Ends Well.*

The fireworks were good, and all done by natives. The writer in the *Englishman* says that the Prince was at first sceptical as to whether they had been prepared by natives. We were told by two distinguished members of the Madras and Bombay Committees that although Madras had spent Rs. 15,000 and Bombay 10,000, the fireworks there were nothing like what they saw at Belgatchia, though the cost here came to much less.

But the wind was unfavorable, the smoke was driven into the rooms, and the sulphur was too much for the nostrils of the spectators. They accordingly turned to the refreshment tables. About thirty ladies and gentlemen sat to the Prince's table, the Committee being represented by the President, Raja Romanath Tagore, C.S.I. who proposed the health of the Queen and the Prince of Wales, which H. R. H. duly acknowledged. After supper H. R. H. stepped into the Divan, which had been furnished in oriental style with gold-cloth, silver bed-stead, jewelled *hukka, attar dan, golabpas* and *pan dan* from the houses of Raja Jotendromohun Tagore and the Paikpara Rajas, and there enjoyed a pull of the *hukka. Pan* was also offered, but H. R. H. did not taste it, but handed it to Raja Harendra Krishna and Babu Rajendra Dutt, who were standing by. The Royal party was then escorted through the pavilion to the carriage by Raja Joteendra Mohun Tagore, to whom both the Prince and the Viceroy expressed their great satisfaction with the entertainment and all the arrangements connected therewith.

After the departure of H. R. H. and His Excellency the Viceroy His Honor the Lieutenant Governor summoned the members of the Committee, and conveyed to them the expression of satisfaction, which H. R. H. had commanded him to express to them. His Honor said that H. R. H. was much pleased with the illumination of the road and garden, and highly admired the taste and skill with which the pavilion had been fitted up and decorated. It shewed what native taste and talent could do. The whole entertainment H. R. H. characterized as a remarkably well-arranged affair. In this opinion His Excellency the Viceroy also fully concurred. The President of the Committee respectfully acknowledged the gracious opinion of H. R. H. and H.E., and also requested His Honor the Lieutenant Governor to convey their humble acknowledgments for the honor they had done them by honoring the entertainment with their presence, and finally thanked His Honor for so cordially assisting them in carrying out their arrangements.

Thus ended the Native entertainment to

H. R. H. at Belgatchea. It was a scene, which we believe would not be soon effaced from the mind. About fifteen hundred persons were present, and the rich costumes of the native chiefs and princes added not a little to the picturesqueness of the scene. The Specials of the English and Anglo-Indian papers had mustered strong, and we leave it to them to describe the fairy scene they saw. We cannot conclude without mentioning that it was the capacious mind of Babu Rajendralala Mitra, assisted by the cultivated taste of Raja Joteendramohun Tagore, which designed the pavilion that formed the centre of attraction. It was unique, and even the Native Princes, who had enacted and seen many grand things, acknowledged that they had never before seen such a sight. We were glad to see most of them now in Calcutta present on the occasion and moving freely in the company. Perhaps it might be truly said that in the street illumination of the Town and in the Belgatchea Entertainment Calcutta vindicated her position as the capital of the empire. We should mention here that the Committee worked hard, so did the Paikpara wards, the owners of the garden, and two other gentlemen, who had volunteered their services, Babu Nobinchunder Mookerjea, who had the executive details in his hands, and Babu Bepinchand Mitter, who superintended the fireworks. The Prince left the garden at about 1-30 A. M.

THE CHAPTER OF THE STAR OF INDIA.

On Wednesday the Prince attends the races, which were in keeping with the importance of the occasion. On Thursday H. R. H. had rest, and on Friday the Town Hall Ball. We might mention *en passant* that not a single native gentleman was invited to either the Government House or Town Hall Ball even by way of return of the compliment the Native Entertainment Committee had paid to the European community. On Saturday in the morning a Chapter of the Star of India was held. It was modelled on the one held by Lord Mayo on the occasion of the Duke of Edinburgh's visit. The encampment was tastefully fitted up, but we must confess that it was not so well done as orientals would wish or the French perhaps would have done. The tents for instance for the Knights and Companions were dirty looking and miserable; there was not a bit of colored cloth upon them. In fact there was nothing in the tents to strike the imagination. The glory of the scene consisted in the richness of the costumes of the Native Princes and in the grandeur of the procession, which was really very imposing. A large area of ground was covered, and the procession extended from one end to the other. The arrangements made for the spectators to witness the procession and the ceremonies were very bad. Those who were seated in the blocks A, B, C, D, could hardly see the procession until it approached the dais, while those in blocks E, F, G, H, I, and J, could not see the ceremonies at all. We had thought that the experience gained at the time of Lord Mayo would lead to the correction of these mistakes. The audience was however orderly, and there was an air of solemnity in the ceremony. There was one innovation, which we lacked in 1869, we mean the flourish of the trumpets as the name of each newly made knight was proclaimed. But there was one important omission, which was regretted much, we mean the chorus. On the last occasion 250 voices had sung in chorus as the Prince had taken his seat, which had a great effect. We need not give again the names of those chiefs and gentlemen, who were bedecked with the Star. We were glad to see Bengal represented in the person of our worthy and respected countryman, Babu Degumber Mitter.

As soon as the Grand Master and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales were robed, a procession was formed. Each banner was lowered, and borne by an Officer appointed for the purpose in front of the Knight Grand Commander to whom it appertained. The procession advanced to the Chapter Tent under Royal Salute, a signal being given by a flourish of trumpets.

The ceremony was concluded at quarter past eleven. Every thing went off as merrily as a marriage bell with the exception of the bumptiousness of some of the young attaches of the Foreign Office, who now and then unnecessarily assumed an air of importance towards native gentlemen, who as usual were in the background and did not at all court their attention.

In the evening the Statue of Lord Mayo was unveiled by H. R. H. There was a large gathering of both European and Native gentlemen. This was followed by fireworks, which were fair, and the illumination of the squadron on the Hooghly.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES leaves Calcutta this evening. We have reasons to believe that he has been pleased with what was done by both the European and Native communities to please him. We have heard it said that His Royal Highness remarked that before he had seen Calcutta he was under an impression that St. Petersburg was the only city, which could be effectively illuminated, but the fairy scene he saw in the City of Palaces on Christmas Eve removed that impression. H. R. H. seems to have fully enjoyed the sights and amusements got up with a view to gratify him and to demonstrate the loyalty of the people. The impressions which H. R. H. leaves in the minds of those whom he did the honor of speaking to are very favorable. In rank as well as in manner he is the first gentleman of Europe; he has no stiffness about him; he is frank and jovial, and the more one sees of him, the more he likes him. But we are sorry to say that so few were allowed to see anything of him. There is a feeling among the native community that they were sedulously kept aloof from the Prince. Such was not the case in Bombay. There H. R. H. honored some native gentlemen with private visits and invited a few others to a private audience. Here the visit has been made "strictly official." We do not know who is responsible for this neglect of Calcutta. It could not be as some would insinuate that it was the partiality of Sir Bartle Frere for Bombay, which made H. R. H. so gracious to it. Be that as it might we would have been glad if some opportunity had been given to the poorer classes to have an unmolested sight of Royalty. Thousands of people have come from the interior to the Capital to "see the Prince," and although they have tried here and there to catch a glimpse of H. R. H., they have necessarily been at the mercy of the Police. If H. R. H. could have been induced to take a prominent position in Government House and the mass allowed to make him obeisance and pass on, they would have been gratified. The idea may appear childish to Englishmen, but it is oriental.

WE HAVE received the following names of subscribers to the Prince of Wales' Entertainment Fund:

Amount already acknowledged		...61,685
Baboo Heeralal Seal (additional subscription)	..	400 paid
Raja of Pooree	...	300 paid.
Maharajah of Durbhangah	...	250 paid.
Syud Altof Hossain	...	100 paid
Baboo Kristo Mohun Pal Chowdry, Dacca	...	50 paid.
" Lall Mohun Pal Chowdry, Dacca	...	50 paid.
" Oheneish Chunder Ghose	...	50 paid.
" Monmohun Ghose	...	50 paid
Raja Poreshnar-in Roy, Puttia	...	50 paid.
" Ramnarayan Sing Bahadur Gidhour	...	50 paid.
Baboo Pratapnarain Sing Ditto	...	50 paid.
" Rhedoynarain Sing Ditto	...	50 paid.
" Roopnarain Sing Ditto	..	50 paid.
" Brindabun Chunder Mondal (additional subscription)	...	50 paid.
" Janoky Nath Mookerjea	...	50 paid.
" Raja Babu	...	50 paid.
Kumar Indur Chunder Sing Bahadur	...	50 paid.
Dr. Mohendralal Sircar	..	50 paid.
Sheo Inder Pershad Shahee	..	50 paid.
Baboo Roghoobeer Dayal	...	50 paid.
" Shib Chunder Bannerjea	...	50 paid.
" Hurrybullub Bose	...	50 paid.
" Monohur Mookerjea, Ooterparah	..	50 paid.
Sheo Gobind Shee, Chuprah	...	50 paid.
Baboo Mothoora Das	...	50 paid.
Total	...	63,785

WE ARE requested to announce the names of under-mentioned subscribers in aid of Dr. Sircar's Science Association:

		Rs.
Maharani Shammohini, Dinagepore	...	2,000
Rao Radhagobind Ray Bahadoor, Dinagepore	...	1,000
Baboo Bykunt Nath Sen, Saydabad	...	150
" Unoroop Chunder Mookerjee, Jonye	...	100
" Radha Churn Sen, Berhampore	..	100
Total	...	3,350

ALTHOUGH Calcutta has been flooded with people from the Mofussil it speaks volumes in favour of the Sanitary and Police arrangements of the city that there has been no increase in the rate of mortality or in crime. Both Messrs. Hogg and Lambert deserve great credit for the success which has attended their labors.

AS THE Governor of Bengal Sir Richard Temple shewed much attention to the Native princes who honored the town with their presence on this auspicious occasion. His Honor invited them to a *Rhotas* party on Thursday and Friday successively. The trip was very pleasant, and Sir Richard was unceasing in his attention. The Native Princes highly appreciated the compliment thus paid to them.

WE HEAR complaints on all sides about the arrangements made by the Foreign Office for the distribution of tickets of admission to the Chapter of the Star of India and for the seating of the spectators. Of course the programme of the receiption the Prince was "strictly official," and this is the only reason by which we can account for the neglect of the representatives of the people. Ticketswere freely given to Keranis in public offices, while gentlemen of position and rank were passed over, though they had made formal applications in the way directed. Then some of those gentlemen, who were favored with tickets, were made to herd with persons with whom they would not ordinarily sit. Was the Bengal Government, which possesses local knowledge, at all consulted in this matter?

THE STATESMAN has the following:

"A curious circumstance seems to have occurred at the Belgatchia fete the other evening, that should be enquired into perhaps by the Police. The Maharaja of Cashmere, after a long and fruitless search for his carriage, accepted the offer of being conveyed to Ballygunge by a native gentleman! who had been more fortunate than the Prince in finding his conveyance. But instead of taking the Maharajah to Ballygunge, the impudent rascal drove the Prince to his own house, and when the Maharajah refused his invitation to alight and enter it, at two o'clock in the morning, had the vulgar insolence to turn him into the road, and refuse him the use of his carriage home; and the Maharajah with the attendant or two with him, had to walk some miles, we understand, to reach home, after losing himself as he very well might, by the way. The low scoundrel who was guilty of this conduct ought to be discovered, if possible, that a mark might be set against him. The Maharajah will we hope, be made to understand how strong a sense of indignation is felt at such by the "free and independent" Baboo who thus insolently behaved to him."

We could scarcely credit the story when we first saw it in the columns of our contemporary, for no Bengali could be so mean as the supposed Babu is described above, and we are glad to be able to give a flat contradiction to it. It is true that the Maharaja was put to inconvenience by not getting back his carriage in time, though the Resident drove in it a few minutes after, and that a Bengali gentleman escorted him in his own conveyance. But far from insulting His Highness he shewed him the utmost attention and respect, and if he took him by his house it was with a view to change horses. But he did not ask His Highness to come down to his house. The Maharaja was so much pleased with his conduct that His Highness sent him next morning a khillut to the value of Rs. 3,000 as a reward for his service, which he did not however accept, as he did not consider his service worth such high recompense and as he did not expect any reward for what he had done. As it was however said that the Maharaja might take his refusal amiss, he accepted a small piece as a mark of respect. This well-bred native gentleman's name ought to be known—he is Babu Nocoordas Mullick, son of the late Babu Ramsebuck Mullick of Burrabazar. We have receives these facts from a principal member of His Highness the Maharaja's suite and his authority for publication.

LAST SATURDAY'S *Gazette of India* contains the results of this year's First Arts and Entrance Examinations in the Calcutta University. We give the following abstract :

FIRST ARTS.		
First Division	...	23
Second Division	...	65
Third Division	...	93
Total	...	181
ENTRANCE.		
First Division	...	124
Second Division	...	449
Third Division	...	243
Total	...	816

We give a tabulated form of the First Arts results :

College.	*Division.* 1st.	2nd.	3rd.	Total.
Presidency College	10	10	11	31
General Assembly's Institution	1	2	2	5
Metropolitan Institution	0	4	6	10
Free Church Institution	0	0	4	4
Cathedral Mission College	0	3	4	7
Hoogly College	1	6	4	11
Delhi College	2	0	2	4
Dacca College	1	5	3	9
Benares College	1	8	10	19
Agra College	0	3	2	5
Canning College, Lucknow	2	1	4	7
Patna College	0	3	4	7
Kishnaggur College	0	4	1	5
St. Zavier's College	1	1	1	3
Saugor High School	1	4	5	10
L. M. High School Benares	1	1	2	4
Muir Central College	1	2	2	5
Berhampore College	0	1	1	2
Sanskrit College	0	3	0	3
Doveton College	0	1	0	1
Bauleah High School	0	1	1	2
Lahore College	0	2	2	4
Bareilly College	0	0	5	5
Gawhati H. School	0	0	1	1
St. John's College	0	0	1	1
Ajmere College	0	0	1	1
Cuttack H. School	0	0	4	4
Midnapore H. School	0	0	1	1
L. M. S. Institution Bhowanipore	0	0	3	3
Ex-Student Dacca College	0	0	3	3
Do. Canning ,,	0	0	1	1
Teacher	1	0	2	3
Grand total	23	65	93	181

We are sorry to observe that this year the Presidency College comes out fourth in the list. The North India Colleges have come out well.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	Rs.	As.	P
Secretary Jounpore Reading Club	6	10	0
Secretary Reading Club, Dacca	13	4	0
Secretary Shajehanpore Library Institute	13	4	0
Secretary Bhandara P. Library	13	4	0
Roy Shamlall Mittra, Gya	13	4	0
Moulvie Fureedooddeen, Kakoree	7	0	0
Moulvie Abdool Aziz, Hathazari	6	10	0
Secretary Cowal Bazar Reading Room, Bellary	3	5	0
J. O. Pires, Shahabad	6	10	0
Babu Gopaul Krishna Dey, Sylhet	6	10	0
,, Ashootosh Ghose, Chundernagore	13	4	0
,, Jowhoreelal Chowdry, Shahara	6	8	0
,, Prosunno Coomar Ghose, Gowhatty	13	4	0
,, Huromohun Doss, Rungpore	13	4	0
,, Pertapnarain Sing, Kyrah	7	0	0
,, Khettermohun Gangooly, Berhampore	12	0	0
,, Nursingcharan Nundi, Buddeepore	13	4	0
,, Bhobani Sahoy, Motehary	3	0	0
,, Haribar Charan, Chattra	13	4	0
,, Bholanauth Gangooly, Allahabad	0	8	0
,, Lallmohun Gangooly, Moradabad	6	10	0
,, Atool Chunder Ghose, Nursingpore	13	4	0
,, Premchand Dey, Chinsurah	4	0	0
,, Obenashchandra Chowdry, Kulia	10	0	0
,, Sarutchunder Chowdry, Mooltan	6	10	0
,, Rajkisto Pal, Dildernuggur	6	10	0
,, Jodoonath Sein, Jeypore	6	10	0
,, Chundernath Chatterjee, Sersoul	10	0	0
,, Beprodoss Chatterjee, Domcole	13	4	0
,, Nundololl Bhattacharjee, Dingraghat	6	10	0
,, Kristo Chunder Doss, Julpigoree	11	8	0
,, Dwarkapersaud, Behta	6	10	0
,, Monyharryloll Shome, Chinsurah	2	0	0
,, Sreeram Chunder Ghose, Burdwan	13	0	0
,, Muttylall Sircar, Brahmanbaria	11	8	0
,, Kallycoomar Sannyal, Seetna	10	0	0
,, Rakhal Doss Holdar, Jagaddal	5	0	0
,, Rajnarain Dass, Nulchutty	6	10	0

ERRATUM.

Read Mohim Chunder Roy, Rajpootana 13-4 in lieu of 10-4.

Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette.—*December* 29, 1875.

GENERAL.—*The* 21*st December* 1875.—Lieutenant A. E. Gordon, Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Sungoo Sub-Division of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, is allowed leave for threemonths, und eerSection 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code ; with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Mr. Arthur Hutton James, District Superintendent of Police, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is vested with the powers equivalent to those of a Deputy Collector.

The Services of Mr. G. W. Place, who has recently been appointed to be a member of the Bengal Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

The 22*nd December* 1875.—Mr. Trevor Jhon Chichele Grant, Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Howrah, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870, for the acquisition of land required for public purposes in the town of Howrah.

Mr. William Charles Muller, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rungpore, is allowed leave for six months under Section 5, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. Samuel Charles Hampton, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy collector, Rungpore, allowed leave for three months, under section 21 Chapter VI of the Civil Code.

Orders of the 24th November 1875, Published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 1st instant, granting leave for seven days to Mr. George Abraham Grierson, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, to enable him to attend the High Proficiency Examination in Sanskrit to be held in Calcutta in January 1876, are cancelled.

The 23*rd December* 1875.—Baboo Umakanto Das, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Noakhally, is allowed leave for six days under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 11th October 1875, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 20th idem.

Mr. J. G. Charles, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is authorized, under Section 85 of the Act VII of 1871 (the Indian Emigration Act) to perform the duties and exercise the powers of the Magistrate of the district under that Act.

The 24*th December* 1875.—Baboo Kali Sunker Sen, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chittagong, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X (B. C.) of 1871.

Baboo Kader Nath Mullick, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Manbhoom, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 3 Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, from the date of expiry of the leave granted to him by the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

Mr. E. M. Money, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Mozufferpore, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period of one month and nine days, with effect from the 22nd November 1875, under Section 18-3 of the Civil Leave Code.

Baboo Luchminarain, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chumparun, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 for the acquisition of land required for the Tirhoot State Railway.

Mr. Charles Richardson Marriot, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Patna, is transferred to Chumparun.

Mr. James Austin Bourdillon, C.S., is appointed to act as Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal, during the absence on deputation of Mr. H. J. S. Cotton, or until further orders.

Mr. George Easton, who reverts to his appointment as Head Assistant, General Department of the Bengal Secretarait, is re-appointed to be registrar, Revenue and General side of the Office,

The 28*th December* 1875.—Mr. Horace Abel Cockerell, Commissioner of the Dacca Division, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days from the 10th December 1875.

POLICE.—*The* 23*rd December* 1875.—Mr. David Josiah Poole, District Superintendent of Police, in charge of the Gurjat Mehals, having returned to duty on the forenoon of the 14th December 1875, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under orders of the 22nd August and published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 1st September 1875, is cancelled.

REGISTRATION.—*The* 22*nd December* 1875.—Syed Mahomed, Officiating Special Sub-Registrar of Mozufferpore, is allowed leave for one month, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 6th January 1876, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

MEDICAL.—*The* 24*th December* 1875.—Assistant Surgeon Baney Madhub Tagore, attached to the Irrigation Hospital, Byturnee Division, is appointed to have medical charge of the dispensary at Dhenkanal.

Assistant Surgeon Chunder Nath Biswas, attached to the Cutwa Charitable Dispensary is allowed leave for one month and fifteen days, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Assistant Surgeon Nemia Churn Chatterjee, attached to the Endemic Dispensary, at Keshra, is appointed to have charge of the Charitable Dispensary at Cutwa, during the absence, on leave, of Assistant Surgeon Chunder Nath Biswas, or until further orders.

Advertisements.

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